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8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„ 10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„ 15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„ 15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„ 10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„ 15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„ 10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„ 15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„ 10 „

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10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„ 10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„ 15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„ 10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„ 15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„ 10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„ 15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
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Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	460 feet.	„	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	56 „	„	68 „
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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"REN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "BENDORAN."
FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents
Hongkong 18th April, 1917. 1540

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEES.

FROM CALCUTTA PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1917. [24

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [3

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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Reasonable Rates.
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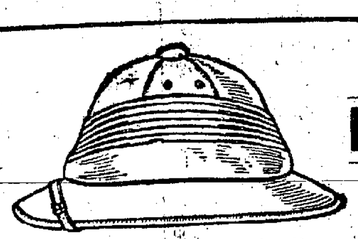
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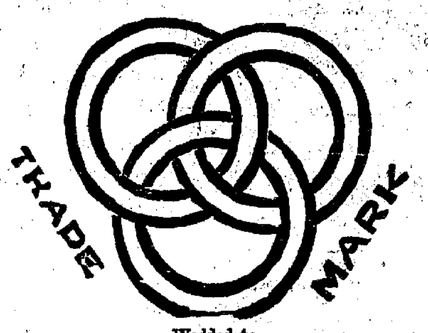
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Apply to—

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HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton.

Apply to—

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CANTON'S BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £314, subscribed by British Residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during March and April, as undernoted:—

British Red Cross Society	£ 126
Central Prisoners-of-War Committee	100
Kensington War Hospital Supply Depots	50
Officers' Families Funds	38
	£314

The following is a list of the subscribers for the past two months:

Anonymous (per H.F.D.) $4; Bander S.M. (Shumchun), $2; Batchelor R.K., $20; Becke F.G., $40; Bell F.N., $50; Bennet, E.S., $120; Bheroomal S., $10; Bonnas W., $10; Boolchand W., $30; Bowker G.H., $20; Bray Rev. A. H., $10; C., $20; Canton Amateur Theatrical Society, £26; Charrington E. C., (Kongmoon), $10; Chellaram D., $50; Chipperfield J. (Kongmoon), $10; Courcy J. E. B. de, $30; Craig A. H., (Kongmoon), $10; Crocker J. H. (Nanning), $40; Darch O. W., $60; Deaomal K., $5; Dent H. F., $100; Dharandas P., $10; Dialas & Son M., $30; Dixon P. A. V., $10; Dossabhoy & Co., S., $20; Duhlanamal, $5; Dulip Singh, $10; Eager O., $20; Ellis H., $25; Foord H. T., $50; Forbes D. $80; Friederichson E. A. C., $12; Gaff Rev. C. A., $10; Garrard E. E., $40; Gramophone, $195; Harris H. P., $20; Hill P. L. Oakley, $20; Hogg A. V., $20; Hooker Dr. A. W., $20; Hotson A., $20; Izatt D. B. (Kongmoon), $10; Jenkins Rev. P., $10; Karanjia N. B., $100; Kavarana & Co., B. F., $20; Kavarana S. F., $50; Konch O. C., $40; Khemchand H., $5; Kitching G. C., $30; Komaroff (Kongmoon), $10; McNeur Rev. Geo. H., $5; Martin Abe, $10; Melvani & Co., P. D., $30; Millar A. (Samshui), $40; Mullin H. G., $10; Nanwani R. S., $5; Naraindas Thavardas, $5; Peel C. A., $40; Persram Puhlagrai, $5; Pohoomull Bros., $75; Pursumall & Co., T., $30; Read G. L., $60; Reynolds Dr. W. G., $10; Ross J., $10; S.P.O. per K. W. T., $48.42; Sandeman H. H., $40; Scrimshaw H. C. (Kongmoon), $10; Sewaram V., $10; Shields C. H., $120; Smith Frank (Macao), $20; Smith J. T., $20; Smith H. Staples, $20; States W. Gordon, $10; Tope Rev. G. S., $20; Waters V. P., $20; Watson C. E., $20; White R. J. $20; Wilson A. G., $20; Wood E. M., $40; Worley N. A., $20.

Total $2,336.42 and £26.

From amongst the letters of acknowledgment received, the following, dated 2nd February, 1917, from the Chairman of the Central Prisoners-of-War Committee shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"I enclose herewith official receipt for the cheque for £50 (fifty pounds) contained in your letter of the 21st December. Will you please convey my thanks, and the thanks of my Committee, to the British Residents in Canton for this very kind donation towards our Fund. They could not have devoted their generosity to a more worthy cause than that of relieving the sufferings of our Prisoners of War in Germany. With repeated thanks," etc.

Copies of the Circular issued with regard to Canton War Contributions can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent. The Committee hopes that a wider and more general response will be made to their appeal for funds.

BRITISH TITLES.

HELD BY PERSONS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

In the House of Lords Sir Robert Finlay (Lord Chancellor) moved the second reading of a Bill to deprive princes and peers of enemy origin of British titles. He said the measure originated in strong feeling at the unparalleled brutality of the enemy's conduct.

Lord Courtney moved the shelving of the motion.

Lord Lansdowne said the measure required more consideration than it had received yet. It applied to H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Albert of Schleswig Holstein. It was absurd to call them traitors, they having become domiciled in an enemy country. The punishment proposed to be inflicted was paltry.

Lord Bryce urged the Government not to proceed with the Bill, but to refer it to a Select Committee.

Lord Curzon said the Government felt it was its duty to introduce the Bill, in view of Mr. Asquith's pledge, but pointed out that Lord Lansdowne was then a member of the Cabinet, and did not object. Lord Curzon warned the House that the rejection of the measure would be liable to be misunderstood.

Lord Buckmaster (Solicitor-General in the Asquith Ministry) said that when the late Government decided to introduce the Bill they were advised that princes were traitors, but not legally traitors.

Lord Curzon said that the law should extend to enemy orders. He would be glad to get rid of his.

Lord Middleton said he had asked to be relieved of his.

Lord Courtney withdrew his amendment, after Lord Curzon had promised to refer the matter to a Select Committee for full elucidation of the facts.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated April 20th, state:—

Our former report was issued on the 21st ult. The absolutely lethargic state of the market did not warrant the publication of our usual fortnightly circular on the departure of the last homeward mail.

The fortnight under review has been almost equally devoid of any feature of interest or animation, and, in the face of the disposition of dealers to offer fair advances on former rulings, transactions have not been very significant. The jumpy state of cotton, which has skied up to 13d., coupled with the difficulty of covering exchange against sales, renders the price disparity between this market and Bombay wider than ever, and importers have no other option than to wait and watch the trend of events.

The aggregate of the four weeks' turnover barely reaches 5,000 bales, rates marking an advance of $2 to $3. The rise is especially noticeable in No. 12 spinnings, which have been dealt in pretty freely at advancing rates owing to the scarcity of arrival against previous contracts.

The market closes firm but quiet; there are decent orders on the market, and, should the exchange difficulty be got over, it is quite on the cards to expect an active resumption of trade.

Stocks are estimated at 22,000 bales, including 15,000 bales bargained for.

ARRIVALS.—The mail str. *Khyber* and extra strs. *Bombay*, *Saigon* and *Java Maru*, from Bombay, have brought in 10,082 bales for Hongkong and 7,000 bales for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI advises a strong and advancing market with fortnightly sales in the vicinity of 3,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARNS.—Paucity of stocks and scant arrivals hamper business, which would otherwise be on a free scale. Sales are as follows:—

200 bales 3 Horses No. 16s at $171, 200 bales 3 horses No. 20s at $176, 1,000 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at $172/175, 700 bales Nagasaki No. 20s at $175/178, 300 bales Blue Fish No. 20s at $180.

RAW COTTON.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Quotations: Bengal at $27 to $32, and Chinese at $31 to $36 per picul.

A FILIPINO ARMY CORPS.

25,000 NATIVES FOR AMERICAN FORCE.

"The Filipinos are heart and soul for the United States in the war against Germany," said one of the patriots of the islands in an interview with a *Japan Advertiser* reporter at Yokohama recently. The speaker was Mr. Manuel Earnshaw, for the past four years Commissioner to Congress from the Philippines.

"Filipino leaders are preparing to raise an army corps in the islands as an expeditionary force to be placed at the disposal of the American war leaders for use in Europe, Mr. Earnshaw said. This force will consist of about 25,000 native Filipinos, and will be entirely distinct from the famous Philippine Constabulary.

"The Filipino people are grateful and loyal to the United States," Mr. Earnshaw declared. "They will stand with the United States always, even after they are granted independence. They realize that there is no nation with the altruism which America has displayed toward the islands; and that no other nation would or could have done for them what the Americans have.

"Toward the issues of this war, the Filipinos feel just as the Americans do. They believe that to fight with the United States on the side of the *Entente* is to fight for democracy and peace, and for the rights of small peoples such as the Filipinos. Into this fight the Filipinos will enter with the same enthusiasm that the people of the United States have shown.

SELF-GOVERNING ISLANDS.

"My people are enthusisiatic about the new organic law which Congress has given to the islands. This was passed as the Jones Bill last year and provides for a self-government almost as complete as that of Canada or Australia, but modelled on the American Government instead of the British. The treatment given them by Congress has increased, if anything, the loyalty of the Philippines to the United States.

"According to the Jones Bill the Filipinos elect a popular legislature with two houses, patterned after the Congress of the United States. My former colleague, Mr. Manuel Quezon, has become a member of the Filipino Senate. The Governor-General of the islands is appointed by the President of the United States and his position in the government is similar to that of the President in America. He is the head of a Cabinet, most of whom are Filipinos. Other administrative officials are also appointed by the American President, but in the main the government is Filipino, and the islands will enjoy a large degree of self-government. The Jones Bill marks a long step in the direction of the independence of the islands, which, I trust, will come when we are ready for it.

PROSPERITY IN ISLANDS.

"The islands are enjoying renewed prosperity under the new conditions. New capital from America is going into Philippine development, and from all reports I have received in America good times have returned to Manila. The attitude of American financiers toward the islands has undergone a change. There has, it is true, been an exodus of American officials from the islands, due largely to the incoming of native government. These men go home under the provisions of a retirement act, which permits them to resign from the service of the islands and receive a pension of two-thirds of their salaries for three years thereafter. Many are taking advantage of this, but their departure does not indicate any slump in the prosperity of the Philippines."

THE TERRIBLE TANKS.

A private in the Middlesex Regiment with an unusually vivid imagination and no regard for the truth writes home to his mother the following wonderful account of the tanks:—

They can do up the prisoners in bundles like strawbinders, and, in addition, have an adaptation of a Goss printing machine which enables them to catch the Huns, fold, count, and deliver them in quires, every thirteenth man being thrown out a little further than the others. The tanks can truss refractory prisoners like fowls prepared for cooking, while their equipment renders it possible for them to charge into a crowd of Huns, and, by shooting out a thousand spikes, like porcupine quills, to carry off an opponent on each. Though "stuck up," the prisoners are, needless to say, by no means proud of their position.

The cars in question can chew up barbed wire and turn it into munitions. As they run they slash their tails and clear away trees, houses, howitzers, and anything else in the vicinity. They turn over on their backs and catch live shells in their caterpillar feet, and can be easily adapted as submarines; indeed, most of them cross the Channel in this guise.

They loop the loop, travel forwards, sideways, and backwards not only with equal speed, but at the same time. They spin round like a top, but far more quickly. They dig themselves in a hole, bury themselves, scoop out a tunnel, and come out again ten miles further off in half an hour.

The tanks can do anything and everything; in fact, if there is anything which can't be done the tanks can do it.—*Daily Express.*

SINKING OF THE "ATHOS."

UPWARDS OF A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Stirring narratives have been related with regard to the sinking of the Messageries Maritimes liner *Athos* in the Mediterranean on February 17th. When the torpedo struck the *Athos* the Captain gave her ten minutes to live. The Chief Engineer (M. Donoel), whose hand was blown off, went to the engine-room instantly to prevent an explosion. He knew he could never come up, and he did not. The vessel also carried three German spies, who were caught in Indo-China and were confined in separate cells.

Sergeant Moujeau, who was responsible for the custody of the spies, went down to the hold and unlocked two of the cells with the result that the prisoners were saved. While he was unlocking the third cell the *Athos* went down, and the spy and Monjeau were drowned. A battalion of Senegalese infantry, under French officers, could not be saved, and they sank with the ship. The Senegalese were drawn up in line. They presented arms, with their officers at the head of the battalion, and saluted. Captain Corise, the commander of the transport, went down with his ship. He came up again, and died on the surface. Two men swam ashore with his dead body.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, April 24th—No. 1 Section under Co.-Sgt.-Major. Also all Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, April 25th—All Recruits of No. 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, April 26th—No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lammert and O.C.

Friday, April 27th—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station under C.S.M., 5.45 p.m. Also Recruits of No. 2 Company at Central at 5.30 p.m.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class XI. (Inspector Gordon)—Wednesday, April 25th.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Tuesday, April 24th—Music Class 6 p.m.

Wednesday, April 25th—Band Practice 6 p.m.

Friday, April 27th—Band Practice 6 p.m.

Members of the Band are referred to Standing Order 87 (d), page 38. Until further orders, all leave must be obtained from the undersigned through the Bandmaster or Assistant Bandmaster.

The Bandmaster is granted two months' leave from April 15th.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 725 Marques is dismissed.

P.-c. 244 Chan Chun is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

(Sd.) F C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, April 20th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 17th inst.:—

8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon S. F. Lee.

9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Thursday, 19th inst.:—

8 p.m. Bandage Practice; Lce.-Cpl. Wei Kan will take charge.

9 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Wednesday, 18th inst.:—

2.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

12.45-1.15 p.m. Gymnasium. Members of the Saiyingpun Division may attend.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher drill.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Cheah.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS
(Officer in Charge of District).

Hongkong, April 21st, 1917.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 2088 Spr. J. A. Thom to Engineer Company.

No. 2089 Pte. T. W. Ainsworth to Scouts Company.

No. 2090 Spr. J. B. Pomeroy to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1927 Spr. W. Old is granted leave for the duration of the war from 19th April, 1917.

No. 1764 Spr. A. Tipe is granted 3 months' leave from 13th April, 1917.

No 1566 Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted 6 weeks' sick leave from 16th April, 1917.

PROMOTION.

To be Corporal dated 20th April, 1917:—
No. 1639 Lce.-Cpl. R. L. Rocha.

TRANSFERRED.

No. 1701 Pte. P. C. Wilson is transferred from Stretcher Bearer Section to Artillery Battery, dated 20th April, 1917.

No. 1949 Gr. A. F. Brown is transferred from Artillery Battery to Engineer Company, dated 20th April, 1917.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

(a) Detail of Engineer Co. duties at Lyeemun from 16th to 30th April has been posted at Headquarters.

(b) From Monday night, 23rd instant, to Monday morning, 30th instant inclusive, the Engineer Company H.K.V.C., with the exception of the officers already detailed, are relieved of all E. L. duties. The usual night duties will recommence on Monday night, 30th instant. The officers, Engineer Co. H.K.V.C., i/c E. L. Stations, will do duty during this period as usual.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 24th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (sub-sections 1 and 2 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.10 p.m. Left, Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceed by car to Polo Ground.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (sub-sections 1 and 4 only) at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C.S.M. Witchell, Corpls. Grimes and Edgecumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 29th inst.—Civil Service Co.
" " 30th inst.—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 1st May—Right Sec. M.G. Co.
" " 2nd May—Scouts Company.
" " 3rd May—Scouts Company.
" " 4th May—Civil Service Co.
" " 5th May—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 29th April to 5th May—Lieut. Rees.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, April 20th, 1917.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 22nd April, to the morning of Sunday, 29th April—"B" Co. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer—Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL.

Monday, 23rd inst., *nil.*

Tuesday, 24th inst., *nil.*

Wednesday, 25th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 26th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 27th inst.:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m.

Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

STRENGTH.

Pte. A. W. L. Robertson having joined is allotted Corps No. 653 and posted to Co. "B," Platoon VII., Section 10.

Pte. J. E. Hamilton having joined is allotted Corps No. 654 and posted to Co. "A," Platoon III., Section 10.

(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, April 20th, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The Hon. Mr. Holyoak made it a point in his speech at the Legislative Council yesterday that the trade of the Colony is in a healthy condition at the present time. That is saying a great deal for the energy and resourcefulness of the mercantile community in Hongkong when so important a factor as the abnormally high exchange militates against the export trade of the Colony. The honourable gentleman refrained from citing concrete examples in support of his assertion.

Anyone with any shadow of interest in the tradal doings of the port cannot help being struck by the fact that on the past two consecutive days every one of the berths at the Kowloon wharves has been occupied by a deeply-laden ocean-going steamer. This fact does not bespeak that the Colony's trade is in any anæmic condition. The Governor notwithstanding, the Colony's life-blood is coursing very healthily in every artery of the port's tradal organism.

It is unfortunate that the two Chinese unofficial members did not see fit to consult their constituents on so vital a question as that before the Council yesterday ere they voted on the resolution. With all respect to their other qualifications, one cannot resist the conclusion that, in matters affecting the commercial interests of the port, they are veritable pigmies when ranged by the side of the quartet of commercial giants representing the British unofficial element on the Council. It is to be feared that capital will be made out of the solid voting of the Chinese members with the official phalanx.

The necessity for constitutional reform in Hongkong has never been more forcibly demonstrated than by the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of Council.—Yours faithfully,

B.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the report of yesterday's Council Meeting in your issue of to-day, an important omission occurs towards the end of my reply to the debate wherein I said:—

"I say the remarks which have fallen from His Excellency the Governor are a deliberate flouting of the *studied* opinion of the commercial men of the Colony, who have carefully considered the question and come to a decision, and to tell them that they are mere pigmy champions compared with the past is an insult to the Chamber of Commerce—explain it how you may." I should be glad if you will make these corrections in the "Hansard" copy.

As to the inference to be drawn from His Excellency's remarks that there are neither "really big men" nor "hard-headed and sound men" left in the Colony, I leave the public to judge; certainly the words used, and the tone in which they were uttered, gave me and others present that impression.

In conclusion, may I say that I am entirely at a loss to understand the heat displayed against a resolution which did not ask for legislation, but merely begged that the considered opinion of the leading commercial men of this Colony who have successfully borne the burden of more than two and a half years of unprecedented war difficulties, from which they have gained experience entitling them to a respectful and considerate hearing, should be passed on to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, endorsed, it was hoped, by the support of the Government.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1917.

THE HYPOCRITICAL KAISER.

The Zurich correspondent of *Le Petit Parisien* states that enormous crowds in the Berlin churches on Sunday, March 11th, offered prayers for a happy issue of the war. The Kaiser, the Kaiserin, and the Crown Prince attended, and remained on their knees for a long time. The Kaiser joined in singing the *De Profundis* (Out of the Depths) at the top of his voice.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Apropos your leader in last Friday's issue under the above title, I am personally of the opinion that, whilst Britons (both at home and resident overseas) ought to throw every ounce of energy into the scales to accomplish the complete destruction of the Prussian Military machine, and also to arrest and overthrow the sinister trade policy of the present German Government, we ought, nevertheless, when we have accomplished this aim, to seek the best and quickest way to a real peace with the coerced and misguided German people. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to whether the Germans are really building merchant ships and machinery, and manufacturing general merchandise in sufficient quantities to seriously threaten (by wholesale "dumping") British and Allied industries after the conclusion of peace. I hope, in any case, that our Government will demand "*ton-for-ton*" for shipping lost through piracy on the high seas, and will raise a tariff wall (adequate for the protection of our industries) against "dumping." But that we should close any British territory against persons of German nationality for a period of 10 years, and subsequently admit them only under strict licence, does not seem to me to be in accordance with the highest ethics of business morality. So long as he behaves himself and engages in legitimate business, it would hardly be "cricket" to tie our opponents' hands until we get in some smashing blows, and then to let him only have one hand free subsequently.

In a contest with equal opportunities on both sides I cannot see why the British business man should fear the German. Before the war the former was slow in getting out of the rut in which he had run for years, but I maintain that British business ability is in no wise inferior to German, and, given the experience gained from this unprecedented upheaval, the British should be willing to compete with the German merchant under conditions of equal opportunity. Personally, I admire the German's skill in organisation and am quite willing to learn from him. I hate his dirty methods of waging war and despise his underhand business intrigues, but I fear no German competition where each party has an equal chance, and think that we should be very careful not to carry our protective legislation beyond the point that will ensure us a footing of equality, as such would undoubtedly foster a situation which might exert a serious influence against the future peace of the world.—Yours faithfully,

"PLEBIS."

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STRANGERS IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Mr. Ellis, of "Belle View," Peak Road, prosecuted a chair coolie who was found in his servants' quarters. Mr. Ellis said that this annoyance was increasing, and he frequently had to turn strangers out of the quarters. A fine of $4 was imposed.

OPIUM.

An old Chinese woman, obviously an opium smoker, was found boarding a river ship yesterday morning with a tin containing 2 lbs. of opium. She said that the opium was being taken into the country for her husband, but Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $150, or, in default, three months' hard labour. The drug was also ordered to be confiscated.

COOLIES AT VARIANCE.

There was a free fight between some chair coolies on Wednesday evening, arising out of a gambling grievance, in Queen's Road West. Bamboo poles and other weapons were used, and such heavy blows were exchanged that one of the casualties had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Two of the coolies, one of whom had his head swathed in bandages, appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday in connection with the affray, but the case was remanded, it being stated that the severely injured coolie was still detained in hospital with a severe gash in his head.

KOWLOON GODOWN THEFT.

A Chinese godown watchman was charged with the theft of a pair of canvas slippers from the Kowloon godown, where he was employed. Another watchman spoke to searching the defendant and finding the shoes under his jacket. Defendant, who said he saw the shoes outside the gate of the godown and merely picked them up, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks. Mr. P. Packham mentioned that these petty thefts from the godown were on the increase, owing to the fact that the Company had employed a number of new coolies.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETES.

COMBINED SPORTS MEETING AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Athletes from all the schools in the Colony took part in the Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports at Happy Valley yesterday, which was held under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Commodore H. G. Sandeman, H.E. Major-General Ventris, C.V.O., Right Rev. Bishop Lander, Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. E. A. Irving, Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, V.D., Mr. N. H. N. Mody, Mr. E. Ralphs, and Mr. T. K. Dealy. There was a large number of stewards, and a numerous General Committee, ensuring a well-arranged sports meeting, and no unnecessary delays between the various events. The Hon. Secretaries were the Rev. Bro. Alphonsus and Messrs. A. Hughes and R. G. Sutherton. The Schools which participated in the racing were:—Queen's College, Diocesan School, St. Joseph's College, Sai Ying Pun School, Taumati School, French Convent, Kowloon British School, St. Stephen's College, St. Paul's College, Ellis Kadoorie School, Wantsai School, Anglo-Indian School, Garrison School, Victoria British School and the Ying Wah College.

Despite the threatening weather, rain was falling heavily when the programme commenced, there was a large attendance, and, with the rain ceasing and the sun breaking through the clouds, all present were able to witness the events in comfort.

As usual with school sports, the racing was keen throughout and there were many exciting finishes. Chief interest centered in the team race, and there was a scene of great enthusiasm when St. Joseph's College broke the tape first. The full results were as follows:—

LONG JUMP (senior championship).—1, Kewk Pok Heng; 2, R. M. Omar; 3, Chiu Sze Pek. Length: 16 ft. 8½ inches.

100 YARDS (junior championship.—1, D. Urquhart; 2, Wong Man Iu.

100 YARDS (senior championship).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, Tsoi Hok Hon; 3, Tsoi Wa Tong.

120 YARDS (handicap).—1, Abdul Karin; 2, Ng Hau Sin; 3, Tay Yen Ai.

440 YARDS (handicap).—1, Tsoi Hok Hon; 2, Ho Wing Yan; 3, Hung Kam Sang.

HIGH JUMP (junior championship).—1, L. Ngok; 2, Pun Lun Wing. Height: 4 ft. 4 inches.

300 YARDS (senior championship).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, A. M. Sepher; 3, Kwek Pock Heng.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (handicap).—1, A. E. Simmons (70 yards); 2, W. Taylor (20 yards); 3, Fred Prata (10 yards).

HALF MILE RACE (Civil Service Challenge Cup).—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, R. M. Omar; 3, G. O. Hyder.

100 YARDS (handicap).—1, N. Gerrard (6 yards); 2, F. Goodman (scratch).

220 YARDS (junior championship).—1, A. Mahomet; 2, D. Urquhart; 3, A. Razack.

120 YARDS (handicap).—1, Chui In Wun (3 yards); 2, H. Leung (9 yards); 3, Yeung In Ki (9 yards).

HIGH JUMP (senior championship).—1, Lui Tok Kat; 2, Tsoi Hok Hon. Height: 4 ft. 11 inches.

100 YARDS (handicap, girls).—1, M. Blackman (scratch); 2, B. Baker (3 yards).

100 YARDS (handicap, girls).—1, P. Vieria (6 yards); 2, Ruby Young (owe 3 yards).

120 YARDS HURDLES (junior championship).—1, A. Mahomet; 2, Wan Man Kit; 3, D. Urquhart. Time: 20 1-5secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES (senior championship).—1, W. H. Mugford; 2, Kewk Pock Hing; 3, Tin Yuk On.

100 YARDS SKIPPING RACE (handicap, girls).—1, P. Vieria (6 yards); 2, Rosebud Young (6 yards).

300 YARDS (handicap).—1, Tsoi Hok Hon (5 yards); 2, Li Man Hi (30 yards); 3, H. Leung (40 yards).

50 YARDS (handicap).—1, T. Hamad; 2, J. Cassumbhoy; 3, Ho Sik Chun.

SACK RACE.—1, Tsang Fuk Cho; 2, Boon Joon Kin; 3, Yeung Kam Chuen.

200 YARDS (handicap).—1, A. E. Simmons (scratch); 2, W. Taylor (owe 5 yards); 3, K. A. Mason (5 yards).

100 YARDS (handicap, girls).—1, M. Blackman (scratch); 2, Ruby Young.

QUARTER MILE (Ellis Kadoorie Challenge Cup).—1, R. M. Omar; 2, B. A. Hyder; 3, Chiu Kwong Yan.

SEVEN FURLONGS.—1, W. A. Hyder; 2, D. Braja.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—1, Ko Yau Cheong and Lo Wai Sum; 2, Wong Kam Cheong and Tsoi Wa Fong; 3, Lee Chin Chee and Lam To Man.

TWO MILES BICYCLES RACE (Handicap).—1, M. F. Remedios; 2, A. Jackson.

TEAM RACE (challenge cup presented by Sir Paul Chater).—1, St. Joseph's College.

SENIOR CHAMPIONS.—R. M. Omar; runner up, Kewk Pok Hing.

JUNIOR CHAMPION.—A. Mahomed; runner up, D. Urquhart.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were presented by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and among those also present at the distribution ceremony were the Right Rev. Bishop Lander, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Brother Aimar, Mr. T. K. Dealy, etc.

After the presentations, the Hon. Mr. Severn expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to be present to perform that little ceremony, and he also expressed the opinion that the officials of the meeting must have been confirmed optimists, for they had carried out their programme despite the fact that it was raining very heavily when the opening event was due to be decided. He also congratulated St. Joseph's College on winning the team race for the sixth year in succession, and concluded by referring to the fact that two former Secretaries of that sports meeting, Messrs. Viveash and Mycock, were now at the front. He felt sure that they would both do credit to the schools from which they had gone. (Applause.)

Hearty cheers were then given for the Colonial Secretary.

During the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjabis rendered enjoyable selections.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE-WORK GUILD.

A MONTH'S WORK BY THE HONGKONG BRANCH.

Lady Rees-Davies (hon. sec.) informs us that the Hongkong Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which is financed by the War Charities Committee, despatched during March the following articles received:—

From the City Hall Working Party (under Mrs. Stabb).—91 shirts, 12 service shirts, 44 pairs pyjamas, 57 vests, 28 bed-jackets, 17 scrubbers, 52 milk-covers.

From the Union Church Working Party (Mrs. Maconachie).—197 pairs socks, 55 pairs surgical stocklings, 60 shirts, 30 pairs pyjamas, 50 vests, 5 bed-jackets, 12 caps, — surgical caps, 78 milk-covers, 163 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs mittens, 10 mufflers, 2 body-belts, 132 towels, 680 rolled bandages, 50 stump bandages, 31 many-tail bendages, 78 eye bandages, 24 shrouds, 9 hold-all bags, 3 tray-cloths, 1 rug made by Juvenile Work Party.

From Naval and Dockyard Party (Mrs. Sandeman).—24 pairs pyjamas, 51 shirts, 51 vests, 52 eye-bandages, 3 pairs operation stockings, 1 pair French boots, 24 shrouds, 20 milk-covers, 6 knitted caps, 3 pairs socks.

From Peak Club Bandage Making Party (Mrs. Sandeman).—1,266 rolled bandages, 6 many-tail bandages, 6 head bandages, 3 stump bandages, 1 floor-cloth.

From the Helena May Institute (Mrs. Jordan).—1,778 rolled bandages, 12 eye bandages, 42 head caps, 6 stump bandages, 8 many-tail bandages, 12 shirts, 31 wash cloths, 18 pairs surgical stockings, 2 woollen caps, 3 pairs socks, 678 swabs.

From the Catholic Women's League (Miss Loureiro).—2,368 bandages, 24 floor-swabs, 100 bandage bags, and 1 aviator's waistcoat.

From "Our Litotle Bit" Society (Mrs. Green).—2,184 rolled bandages, 1,200 swabs, 138 many-tail flannel bandages, 89 eye bandages, 82 caps, 55 milk-covers, 6 pairs surgical stockings, 20 mufflers, 5 pairs stretcher boots, 87 pairs pyjamas, 85 khaki handkerchiefs.

From Kowloon Club (Mrs. Beckwith). 1,190 rolled bandages, 536 swabs, 66 stump bandages, 49 eye bandages, 29 cotton-wool pads, 23 many-tail bandages, 22 head caps, 6 pairs socks, 4 pairs surgical stocklings, 4 caps, 2 mufflers, 1 pair gloves.

From Mrs. Alabaster.—168 pairs socks, 50 pairs operation stockings, 20 caps, 3 coloured caps, all of which were knitted by ladies in their own houses.

The following list of articles made by the Kowloon Club (Mrs. Beckwith) for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild during January and February was received too late for last publication—

3,127 rolled bandages, 1,363 swabs, 84 many-tail bandages, 72 stump bandages, 65 eye bandages, 13 surgical caps, 20 pairs socks, 20 mufflers, 2 pairs surgical stocklings, 2 pairs gloves, 1 pair mitten, 1 pair knee-caps, 1 balaclava helmet.

The City Hall Working Party wish to remind their friends that they are always grateful for packs of old playing cards and magazines, also for old felt hats. The latter are used to make soles for hospital slippers.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

HANDICAP CLASS.

The race for the "Rolla" Prize, presented by Mr. G. H. Potts, will be sailed off to-day (Saturday).

Course:—Lyeman Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Channel Rocks (S), Cust Rocks (P). Distance, 8.19 miles.

Preparatory gun, 2.25 p.m.; starting gun 2.30 p.m. Time-limit, 6.30 p.m.

Starting and finishing line—Club House, North Point.

Dione	Scratch.
Rolla	10
Jessica	25
Kathleen	40
Colleen	40
Aileen	40
Musetta	5.00

ENGLISH RIG CRUISER CLASS.

The race between the *Feathers* and the *Irene* to decide the Championship of this class will be sailed off to-day (Saturday).

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S). Distance, 8 miles.

Preparatory gun, 1.55 p.m.; starting gun, 2 p.m. Time-limit, 5.30 p.m.

Starting Line—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy. Finishing Line—Club House, North Point, West to East.

CLOSING CRUISE.

The closing cruise of the season will take place on Saturday, 28th inst., when Ladies' Races for prizes presented by H.E. the Governor will be sailed for by yachts of the racing class.

There will be no cruiser race, but owners are requested to anchor opposite the Club House and to dress ship.

The various prizes won during the season will be presented by Lady May at the conclusion of the day's sport.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

"WHITE FROST"

SANITARY REFRIGERATORS

CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD SWEET WHOLESOME AND HEALTHFUL.

WILL KEEP PROVISION CHAMBER COLD PURE AND DRY.



ALL METAL COATED WITH WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH REVOLVING SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON ROLLER BEARING CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL. IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE $24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-3

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BABY-CARS

PERAMBULATORS

MAIL-CARTS

FOLDING-CARS

NEW STOCKS

INSPECTION INVITED.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at MESSRS. MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL:

$3. $2. $1.

(Children Half-Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [551

WANTED.

FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, about May 15th. Middle levels preferred.

Apply—

"A. D.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[547

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

GOVERNOR'S CUP FOR "SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

FULL particulars are posted on the Club's Notice Boards.

Entries close 30th April.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
[548

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of all Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is called for 4.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th April, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, New Government Building. All Members are strongly urged to be present.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1917. [549

G. R.

MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, viz.:—

From TOKUTARO MIYAJIMA for a Restaurant-Keeper's Adjunct Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises No. 45, Haiphong Road, ground, first and second floors, Kowloon.

From ALEXANDER GERMANN for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the Premises No. 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign "Astor House Hotel."

From FREDERICH REICHMANN for permission to leave the premises of the Grand Hotel during the night.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1917. [550

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held TO-ADY (SATURDAY), the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1317. [490

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 21st April, 1917, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [539

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th April, 1917, commencing each day at 11 A.M. (and continuing in the afternoon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Patent Leather Dress Boots, Rubbkin Boots and Shoes, Rope Sole Shoes, Fine Quality Coloured Linen Soft Shirts, White Woollen Sweaters, Woollen Vests, American Linen Under Suits, Bath Gowns, Bathing Suits and Drawers, Silk and Lisle Socks, Silk Ties, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Silk Mufflers, Lady's and Gent.'s Raincoats.

A Quantity of REAL PANAMA HATS.

On view from TUESDAY, the 24th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
[545

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 23RD.

WET OR FINE.

FANCY FETE AND CAFE CHANTANT,

AT

VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS

(Specially covered in, and brilliantly lit by electricity).

Continuous Performance from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CAFE CHANTANT

IN

DRILL HALL.

MOVING PICTURES, JUGGLERS, ACROBATS, SINGERS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, VENTRILOQUISTS, ELOCUTIONISTS, Etc.

WORDS and SPACE preclude giving full and STARTLING DETAILS of the magnificent assembly of TALENT, WIT, MUSIC, and "SPENDENT SPECTACULAR."

SEE the MENAGERIE and SIGNOR TOBOLSKI.

FEED the ELEPH...

HEAR the VENTRIL... "VOCALI," D.A.M.L.A.

LISTEN to the "MUSICAL T... MPS."

and

DON'T FORGET the "MOVING PICTURES."

Entrance Fees:

To CAFE CHANTANT (including Tea): Adults... ...$3, Children... ...$1.

To SIDE SHOWS: Adults... ...$1, Children... ...50cts.

For FULL PARTICULARS see Official Programme, to be had on the Premises for a mere Modicum.

A WELCOME FOR ALL and their Money. [546

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF BADGES, Etc.

WITH reference to the Circular Letter sent out by the Ladies' Committee, will Ladies in charge of Centres kindly note that for the Convenience of those desirous of attending the Gymkhana to be held at Happy Valley on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 21st inst., TRAYS, TINS and BADGES will be distributed at the CITY HALL on SATURDAY, between 12 and 1 P.M.

The Distribution will be continued in the afternoon between the hours of 2.30 and 5 P.M. On MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, the Centre Depot has been changed from the City Hall to the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION (kindly lent by the Committee of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB). It is therefore requested that all Tins be handed in at the CRICKET CLUB PAVILION and not as previously advised at the City Hall.

The distribution of TINS, TRAYS and BADGES, etc., on SATURDAY next, will take place at the CITY HALL [537

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [536

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 23rd April 1917, at 1 P.M., ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

By Order,

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
[530

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

THE Dates for completion of the various Rounds are Extended One Week.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
[541

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business hitherto carried on by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY in this Colony has been transferred and taken over by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF CALIFORNIA, in the United States of America.

The business of the Corporation will be carried on by Mr. JAMES D COURTNEY as Attorney for the Corporation.

Dated the 14th April, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY.
Post Office Buildings.
[543

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

Open on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst,

An Exhibition of

WATER COLOURS

by the Well-Known Landscape Painter M. KINSEN.

The Exhibition will be on view for One Week Only. All lovers of Art are cordially invited to see or purchase these Beautiful Paintings.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
[528

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
30a, Praya East,
Wanchai.
[462

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917. [539

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April, to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [516

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [517

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends, &c.,

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [518

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [523

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three Shares numbered 67669, 14321, and 89966 registered in the name of MRS. MARIA DAS NEVES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Building.
[6]

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 21ST APRIL, 1917.

HONGKONG'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE AND THE ALLIES.

IT was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the Government would refuse to endorse the resolution submitted by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, through their Chairman, the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, in favour of excluding Germans from the Colony for ten years after the war and re-admitting them, at the end of that period, only on strict licence. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the reason given for their action was not anticipated. The belief prevailed that the Government would decline to commit themselves on a matter that involved a question of Imperial policy. The speeches of the unofficial British members showed this, by laying stress on the fact that the Council were being invited not to initiate legislation on the subject but merely to place an expression of opinion before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is encharged with the responsibility of representing Hongkong and the other Crown Colonies at the forhcoming Imperial Conference. Far from adopting an attitude of humility, however, and pleading that as Civil Servants they could not presume even to offer advice unsolicited to the Home Authorities, the Government boldly declared that they could not accept the motion "on its merits," for they were convinced that it was "not in the interests of the Colony." This is a remarkable change of attitude since the proposal to cancel Enemy Trade Marks was under discussion. Viewed in the light of the arguments by which it was supported, it showed scant respect for the policy outlined in the resolutions passed by the Allied Economic Conference or in the recent report of Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh's Committee. Indeed, it may be said of the Government of Hongkong that they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing as a result of the war. This, perhaps, is not surprising, for they are a comfortable distance from the scene of the strife, and the official creed has always been summed up in the words: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

On purely economic grounds we regard the case on behalf of unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the nations of the world as unassailable, but, as MR. BONAR LAW declared a short time ago in the House of Commons, the question is not one now merely of pounds, shillings and pence. Lord BALFOUR'S Committee, too, while frankly acknowledging that to some of them "any measures which may act in restraint of trade are in the abstract distasteful," wisely and courageously recognised, "with the experience gained in the war," that no "abstract opinions" ought to hinder what is best for the Empire. So far as this little outpost of Empire is concerned, the European commercial community are convinced that, both from a sentimental and a practical point of view, the exclusion of the Germans, with their unsavoury record in trade and war, would be a salutary step. They recognise that, in such an event, they might encounter German competition from new centres, but they are confident that this can be met successfully, and they are prepared to face it, especially in view of the fact that German firms are not likely for years to come to enjoy the great assistance which they received before the war from British banks and discount houses in London. This, be it remembered, is the opinion of practical men of affairs who have successfully piloted large businesses through the stress and difficulties caused by the unprecedented dislocation of trade during the past two years and a half. By whom is this opinion opposed? The official majority, reinforced by two nominated Chinese members, who admit that they have not consulted the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK and his colleague favour the policy of "Wait-and-See." Though declaring themselves in sympathy with the idea of placing Germans under strict licence they did not venture to move an amendment on these lines. The fear of finding Hongkong isolated by which they are afflicted, and upon which H.E. the GOVERNOR seized with such eagerness, is purely chimerical, because there is not the remotest possibility that the Imperial Government will deal with Hongkong except as an integral part of the Empire under a general scheme. When we remember this fact it is unnecessary to traverse the laboured arguments of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and of H.E. the GOVERNOR. We may remark, however, that when the GOVERNOR recoils from the idea of excluding enemy ships from this port he seems to overlook the possibility of the ton-for-ton policy and its effects, and to forget that one of the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference at Paris provided that "the Allies will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed," during the period of reconstruction, "on the ships of enemy Powers."

Rightly or wrongly, the British commercial community have arrived at a certain conclusion which they desire to place before the proper authorities for their information, and it ill becomes the permanent officials to set themselves up as superior judges on a subject of which they cannot, by any stretch of imagination, pretend to have equal knowledge. It would have been infinitely better if they had refrained from voting and had merely passed the resolution on with an explanatory letter. Instead of that, they exercised their veto, after suggesting an invidious distinction between those whose views the proposal embodied and the "really big men of the past whom Hongkong has produced." We do not know if the opinions of these "really big men" were accorded the same respect when they resided here, but we do know that some of them—notably Sir THOMAS JACKSON and Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD—advocated a reform in the governance of the Colony and they do not, unfortunately, appear to have been accepted as infallible guides in that matter. But what justification is there for assuming that on economic questions the views which they held years ago remain unchanged—or, in the case of the dead, would remain unchanged—to-day? If the "giants" of the past were endowed with the lofty intelligence attributed to them surely it is at least equally probable that they would have allowed circumstances to modify their views, as so many other enlightened men have done. The introduction of their names was very unfortunate. It served no good purpose but has deepened and widened the indignation caused by the Government's action. It will not be surprising if that indignation should find early and vigorous expression. If the view of the Government is right, it goes a long way to justify Bernhardi's boast that "Hongkong, the great emporium of Southern China, has been raised to its position of eminence chiefly by German industry."

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 p.m. in connection with the St. George's Day commemoration.

The half-yearly meeting of members of the Jockey Club will be held to-day at noon, at the offices of the Jockey Club in the Hongkong Club annexe.

The concert for the French Relief Fund given by Prof. Danenberg and his pupils, realized $690, which has been sent to the above fund without deducting any expenses.

Telegraphic advice was received from London yesterday to the effect that the mail dispatched from Hongkong to London (*vid* Siberia) on the 16th January, 1917, is missing.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday, April 24th at 4.30 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce room. All members are strongly urged to be present.

The service in St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. to-morrow evening will be of a patriotic nature in connection with the celebration of St. George's Day. The Bishop will give an address and offer special intercessions. The collection will be given towards the relief of the destitute in the recaptured villages of France.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals asknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—N. Lazarus, $20; M. J. Pringle, $10; S. J. Chinchen, $5; Mr. Justice Gompertz, $5; Dr. Chadwick Kew, $5; Bismarck & Co., $5; D. H. Cooper & Co., $5; E. D. Kotewal, $3.

The Ladies Committee of Union Church held its Annual Jumble Sale on Wednesday the 18th, as a result of which a draft for £11 has been sent to the National Orphan Homes, Bridge of Weir, Scotland. The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those who so kindly sent goods for the Sale. Within an hour practically everything was sold.

THE PRODIGAL HUN.

You've got a lot of friends in influential places,
With long-winded phrases on the brotherhood of man,
Who will greet your return with smiles upon their faces
And make us forget and forgive you, if they can.
But the sea holds its dead
And the trenches run red;
Then how can we forget
While their blood is still wet,
The blood of those who gave their lives that Britain might be free?

They'll talk of redress and financial compensation,
How your trade must be nurtured to allow you to pay;
You, who bartered your soul for eternal damnation
While you supped with the devil, and drank to "the Day."
Can gold recall the years
Of misery and tears?
Ah! how can we forgive
While the blind and crippled live,
The gallant souls who risked their all to succour such as we?

Not while your yoke lies heavy on the helpless,
Not while you prate of peace with blood-stained hands,
Not while you league with all the Powers of Darkness,
Grinding your heel into the conquered lands—
Can one of us forget
Your overwhelming debt;
Death and grief and pain,
Rheims, Ypres, Louvain,
Blasphemy and Kultur and Freedom of the Sea!

D.S.O.

THE WAR.

GERMAN MOVE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD THREATENED.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

BRITAIN AND PEACE.

ACUTE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

GERMANS ADMIT ANGLO-FRENCH SUPERIORITY.

LONDON, April 20th.

Fighting is again general along the whole front form Soissons to Auberive and east of Rheims. The progress at Bermericourt marks a further stage in the envelopment of Brimont which is south of Bermericourt and north of Coetry, mentioned yesterday, while the conquest of the dominating positions is broken. The Moronvillers country was regarded by the French themselves as impregnable. It not merely deprives the Germans of most important observation points, but threatens the forts overlooking Rheims from the east.

German press comments on the battle are that while progessing the Allies have not attained the great objectives ascribed to them by German *communiqués*. They explain to their readers that the Hindenburgh policy of evacuation of front positions is only a remedy against the Anglo-French enormous superiority of men and materials.

ANOTHER SALIENT EXTINGUISHED.

LAON THREATENED.

LONDON, April 20th.

The latest French *communique* shows that the French have extinguished the salient southwest of Laon and have conquered the plateau. From Jouy and Aizy, its highest points, they have commanding observation over the Chemin Dames, the great road running from Laffaux in the west to Craonne in the east and the country from this road slopes downward to Laon, whose citadel rises abruptly five hundred feet from the plain. To the west of Laon is the powerful fort Laniscourt, protecting the outlet from the huge obstacle St. Gobain forest. As there have been no recent reports of fighting at Coucy or at the other points fronting St. Gobain it would appear that the French are engaged in a movement between Laffaux and Craonne designed to turn St. Gobain.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

LONDON, April 20th.

Reuters correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the French are entirely satisfied with the result of the new offensive up to the present. The capture of the Ostel-Countcon Line is of first rate importance. Those places were enormously strong positions, and the enemy's compulsory retirement imperils the most powerful organised line form Vauxaillon to Port-de-conde. The capture of Manteuil la Fosse threatens the centre of the enemy defence system.

The whole enemy line facing the west is threatened from the rear by the capture of Vailly, and by the advance beyond Ostel. Germans are bitterly contesting every yard of ground and crowd the lines with men. They are fighting until the last moment, being often obliged to abandon their guns. Two divisions which counter-attacked at Juvincourt were literally cut to pieces by the French artillery. Eighteen new divisions have been identified from prisoners since the beginning of the battle.

MUCH FRENCH ACTIVITY.

STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED.

PARIS, 20th April.

A *communique* says:—Between the Somme and the Oise there has been lively artillerying. The enemy north of the Aisne, under vigorous pressure, has continued to retreat towards Chemin Dames. We occupied the villages of Aizy, Jouy and Laffaux, and captured Fort Conde. We maintain close contact with the enemy. We captured, after a sharp action, a strong point north of Hurtebise, taking 500 prisoners and two guns. We greatly progressed west of Bermericourt. There has been a violent artillery duel in Champagne, in Moronvillers and Massif. We have extended our positions north of Monthaut and repulsed two counter attacks. We brilliantly carried a strongly fortified trench system on a front of two kilometres, connecting Auberive Woods and Moronvillers, and drove back the enemy towards the southern outskirts of Vaudesincourt, taking 150 prisoners. The artillery was active on the left of the Meuse in the direction of Morthomme.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

LENS ALMOST ENCIRCLED.

LONDON, April 19th

Correspondents at the British Headquarters say that steady rain and a thick mist are robbing the British of air supremacy and observation.

Since the battle of Arras began, British airmen have made four hundred daily crossings of the German line, taking photographs, thereby enabling the gunners to smash the enemy batteries and emplacements. The guns captured represent a third of the enemy's artillery,

The cordon round Lens is now nearly a semi-circle, and British patrols are within four hundred yards of the streets leading to the centre of the town. The Germans, by damming the Souchez River, have flooded a portion of Lens, some of the suburbs, and have inundated the mines.

MORE FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, April 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—There is great reciprocal artillery firing south-west of St. Quentin.

We have continued our progress north of Villy and Ostel, between the Aisne and Chemin des Dames.

Our machine guns stopped dead an enemy attack in the region of Courtecon.

The Germans last night made a most violent attack on our positions on the plateau at Verauvlere, and further east. They were mown down by our fire. The assaulting waves had to retire with great losses, without reaching our lines.

There was a lively artillery action during the night in the sectors of Legodat and Lamompelle.

We continued our successes at Moronvillers and Massof, in Champagne. Our attacks were everywhere successful.

We captured Highmount and several heights to the east, including Hill 227.

On the outskirts and south of Moronvillers, we captured two more German batteries.

Twelve new German divisions were identified on the Soissons-Auberive front.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 19th.

A German wireless official message says:—French Army Orders were found which indicate the far-reaching objects of their attack on April 16, which failed. The French only approximately attained tactical aims, to say nothing of their strategic objects.

The French attack on the night of April 17 and 18, near Braye, succeeded.

Repeated attacks on the elevated front at Chemin des Dames, and of special violence near Craonne, failed sanguinarily.

Near Laville aux Bois forest, the position has become unsuitable. We are established to the rear of the fortified line.

New fighting has developed in Champagne, north-west of Auberive. It was most intense this morning, owing to the introduction of further forces.

LONDON, 19th April.

A later German wireless official message states:—Several French attacks along the Aisne and Marne Canal, which were strongest against Brimont, failed.

Our counter-attack in Champagne compensates us for the enemy gain north-west of Auberive.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

LONDON, 19th April.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We have improved our position slightly to the south of Monchy-le-Preux.

We have further progressed to the east of Fampoux, and in the trenches south-east of Loos.

We beat off a bombing attack to the south of Lens.

The guns captured total 228.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG GERMAN MOVEMENT.

PETROGRAD THREATENED.

PETROGRAD, April 20th.

The General Staff communicates that the Germans are concentrating naval and military forces on the northern front. Numerous transports, including river steamers have assembled in Baltic ports. A portion of the German fleet left Kiel for Danzig, from whence it proceeded to Libau. It is opined that the Germans are contemplating a descent on the rear of the Russian right flank in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Finland, threatening Petrograd.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA AND GERMAN MILITARISM.

PETROGRAD, April 19th.

The speeches delivered at the Government reception to the Anglo-French Labour delegates all emphasised that the Allied democracies were fighting for liberty and the elimination of war.

M. Miliukoff declared that the Provisional Government would continue to exert its utmost efforts to annihilate German militarism. That this view is overwhelmingly endorsed by the people was shown by the general condemnation of the pro-peace speeches of a few former exiles whose journey to Russia has been greatly facilitated by the German authorities. All the newspapers refer to them as being in the pay of the Kaiser.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' AIMS.

NEW YORK, April 19th

The Associated Press states that assurances have reached Washington that under no conditions at present conceivable will the Provisional Government of Russia yield to the Austro-German Socialists for a separate peace.

It is authoritatively learned that so far from contemplating any peace on the basis which existing Governments have advanced, the Socialists of Russia want to carry their democratising ideas into the Central Empires and to appeal to the Austro-German Socialists to revolt, overthrow the Monarchies and establish Republics instead.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he had no official information showing that the Provisional Government of Russia was willing that the Dardanelles should be internationalised.

RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

LONDON, April 19th.

The statement of the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* regarding foreign relations, cabled on April 11, has been semi-officially denied. It is declared that the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee merely informed the Government that it had established an information bureau for the purpose of keeping the foreign Socialist Press informed regarding events in Russia.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

A German wireless official message says:—The Russian fire is more active between the Pripet and the Dniester.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOSSES OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

LONDON, April 19th.

It is stated that there have recently been losses of hospital ships which will be published.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 19.

An Italian official wireless message states:—Our heavy guns caused great fires at Calliano station, in La Garina Valley.

We seized a position to the north of Castagna Vizza, capturing the defenders.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA CONGRATULATES FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20th.

General Alexieff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has telegraphed to General Nivelle the Russian army's joy at learning of the magnificent French successes, and that it is its ardent wish that the efforts in which the Russian army is resolved to participate at the earliest moment will be crowned with final triumph.

General Nivelle replied congratulating General Alexieff upon his definite appointment as Commander-in-Chief, and says that the French army will rejoice to learn that the Russian army will soon join in the efforts against the common enemy.

SPANISH POLITICS.

MADRID, April 20th.

Senior Prieto, President of the Senad, has formed a Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES DISCUSSING GREEK SITUATION.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Greek situation is again becoming acute, owing to food difficulties and a variety of other reasons.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Allied Governments were discussing the position of Greece, but any statement at present on the subject would be premature. The situation could be discussed at the forthcoming secret session of Parliament. So far, the United States had not participated in the discussion concerning Greece, but he did not doubt that as soon as arrangements had been concluded, the United States would be consulted on every matter in which their interests were concerned.

BRITISH RECRUITS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 19th April.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a Bill permitting the Allies to recruit their citizens in the United States.

OR

Arrangements are being made to send five hundred American railway experts to reorganise the Russian railways.

THE BERLIN STRIKERS.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 19th.

According to *Vorwaerts*, the great Berlin strike was only ended after substantial concessions had been extorted from the Government.

The Food Commissioner was forced to promise that the food rations should be more fairly distributed, that hoarded provisions should be commandeered and that profiteering, concerning which there have been bitter complaints, should be prohibited.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, April 19th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

LATER.

It is believed that the Liberals will remain in power.

SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 19th April.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there would be a secret session of Parliament.

FRANCE'S GREETING TO AMERICA.

PARIS, 19th April.

A Mission, including M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, is proceeding to America to convey the Government's greeting to America on her entry into the war.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, 19th April.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, in introducing the Education Estimates, which are £3,829,000 above last year, emphasised the necessity for removing deficiencies in our educational system which had been revealed by the war.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, Sir William Byles suggested that there should be peace negotiations.

Mr. Swift McNeill said that it would be time enough to consider peace proposals when the Germans ceased to blow up hospital ships.

Mr. Bonar Law—That is a better answer than my own, which would have been in the negative.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Budget would be introduced on April 30.

LACONIA.

O! splendid deed! O! tale of deathless glory
Speaking of Hundom's concentrated hate!
Men yet unborn shall tell the thrilling story
Of how a British liner met her fate;
How the bold U-boat, through the darkness creeping,
Struck for her War Lord that tremendous blow,
All fearless of the women who were sleeping,
Unconscious of their peril, down below.

The land of Kultur rings with cheers and laughter
To know how foe and neutral suffered there.
Tumultuous "Hochs!" are echoed from the rafter
At thought of stricken women's deep despair.
What if they left their ship in seeming order
And sang their cheerful songs upon the deep?
Are there not victims who have crossed the border
For whom some hated British eyes must weep?

Nay, but the echo of that distant singing,
The thought of tears for murdered dear ones shed,
New life and strength to Britain's arm are bringing,
Nor shall men mock us when we mourn our dead.
The day of reckoning is past our knowing,
But still we face the conflict undismayed,
And though the debt of blood be ever growing,
Before we sheathe the sword it shall be paid.

"TOUCHSTONE."

—*Daily Mail.*

THE POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE.

The fifth number of the *Police Reserve Gazette*, which is now on sale, contains, as its predecessors have done, a variety of amusing contributions as well as records of the Corps' activities. The Limerick competition last month was apparently such a success that another has been arranged, and a prize is now offered for the best verse on the celebration of St. George's Day in Hongkong. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin is the subject of the sketch in the interesting series of articles dealing with the Chinese benefactors of the Police Reserve. "Aunt Dorothy" gives us the first instalment of a novel with much "local colouring" and a strong love interest. There is a short-story, an imaginary report of a meeting of the Hongkong Municipal Council as it will be constituted in the more or less distant future when, presumbably, the Constitutional Reform Association will have carried through its programme, and a particularly happy set of verses upon "Our P.C."

LIVING FOR THE MOMENT.

ONE OF THE WAR'S LESSONS.

[BY THORPE LEE.]

What is the secret of the cheerfulness of the men at the front? How do they manage to endure hardship and discomfort, not to speak of danger, so gaily? Why is it that many a man says, as a private who had been a university tutor said once to me, that his time in the ranks was the happiest six months he had ever known?

Part of the explanation is the open-air life, the exercise, the plain, wholesome food, only just enough of it. But there is something else. The war has taught us the value of living for the moment.

The Great Teacher said, "Take no thought for the morrow." I never understood until lately how largely happiness depends upon taking no thought of anything further ahead than the next meal. Let me illustrate. I was with a motor transport column in Moldavia. Late one night we were finishing a long journey. It was bitterly cold. Since our scanty midday meal we had had no chance to stop for anything to eat. We were hungry as well as half-frozen.

I was with the driver of the second car. My duty was to watch the red light on the back of the first car (while the driver watched the road), and also to make sure that the third car was following us by looking round at its headlight. This was done all down the line, so that if one stopped all might stop. It was necessary to keep together.

Well, that red light became for me the one object that mattered in the whole world. It represented food, shelter for the night, warmth, sleep. I cared for the nothing beyond these. I had no thought of anything but getting to the journey's end, finding a billet, thawing, eating, turning in. And when at midnight we got to Galatz—the delicious taste of the ham and cocoa, the luxury of getting a warm place to sleep on, the joy of being out of the wind and not having the two lights to watch all the time! We were perfectly happy.

* * * * *

Another time I waited seven hours at a railway station. A train due at two in the afternoon arrived at nine in the evening. The station was crowded with soldiers and refugees. Nothing there to eat or drink. Nowhere to sit down except on the damp stone platform. No certainty of finding room in the train. Yet as soon as my companions and I had found places and opened our provision bags we were more than contented; we were delighted, we felt that all was for the best of all possible worlds.

In war men are compelled to live for the moment, because any moment may be their last. Also they are saved from much worry and anxiety by being provided for and always being told what to do. They learn the sweetness of the little ordinary things of life, the flour of food when man is hungry, the deliciousness of rest when man is weary, the pleasantness of the sky and trees and bird-song. A great many were so busy living for the future that they never really appreciated these enjoyments before.

There is a vast deal of happiness in everyday life which is missed by those who have their minds fixed upon happiness far ahead. Even if they win their distant hope they have lost much. Should it elude them, they have exchanged substance for shadow, they have lost all. Which is the better off in the end, the man or woman living for the moment, making the most of every simple satisfaction, or those who, setting their hearts upon position, fame, riches, let slip the enjoyment of warm sunshine, of morning freshness, of the wind on the heath?

"Sufficient unto the day is the good thereof" would be my amendment of another familiar text.—*Daily Mail.*

THE SCALLYWAGS.

[BY HORACE LENNARD].

"We don't have much trouble with the A.B.s," said the superintendent (meaning the Able Seaman); "although they drink too much when ashore now and then; but the firemen are the scallywags; they're always drunk."

"Don't be too hard on the scallywags," pleaded the old skipper, who was a kindly and tolerant man; "they get so 'fed up' with coal dust when afloat that it must take an ocean of liquor to wash them clean. Believe me, the hardest drinker is often the best worker when sober, and if it comes to facing death there are no braver fellows than the black gang in the stokehold. A fireman may be a scallywag, but I've known more than one who was a real hero. Don't be too hard on the scallywags."

* * * * *

The ship is homeward bound; she has a full cargo and a fair number of passengers. At daybreak she runs into the danger zone, and when the lifebelts are handed out it is whispered that a submarine has been sighted. After the officer on the watch has had a brief consultation with the captain the ship steers a zig-zag course, and everyone is on the alert. The engineers have eye and hand on the great heart of the ship, watching and counting the beats, calculating the strain it can stand, and how long it can be kept up.

Word is passed down into the bowels of the ship where the firemen are feeding the furnaces. Everything depends upon them. The captain on the bridge may give his orders, the engineers can control valves and levers, but the fires must do the work if a run for life is to be attempted.

The firemen, stripped to the waist, with black sweat streaming off their bodies, hurl in shovelful after shovelful of coal, reaching right through the doors in order to spread it with a clever turn of the slice. Their hands are scorched, their foreheads blister, their muscles swell and knot, but the men never flinch. Fiercer and whiter glow the furnaces as swiftly the coal is shovelled in. Highest pressure has been reached, and it is to be a race for life.

The captain changes his orders. Instead of dodging the enemy he will give him the slip over a straight course with full steam ahead. Throbbing and vibrating, the ship ploughs her way through the waters, the pulse of the engine quickens and drags out every ounce of speed, while down below the breathless firemen, with arms shining like polished ebony, work on at the blazing doors of hell.

The captain inclines his ear to receive a message from the wireless-room. The tension of his face relaxes and he smiles. His call has been answered; he knows that in a few minutes he will see on the horizon a destroyer hastening to his protection. The submarine knows it too and has dived. Danger is passed and the passengers can be reassured.

"The black gang put in some fine work, sir," said the chief officer, "we owe our lives to them."

Don't be too hard on "the scallywags."

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

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They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

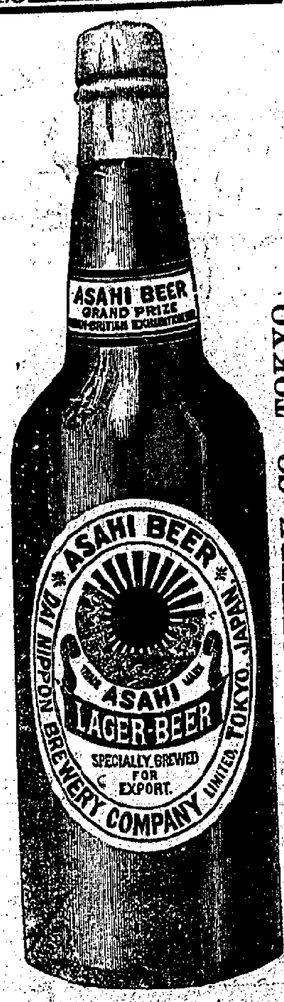
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JOY RIDING AT THE FRONT.

THE TECHNIQUE OF WAR.

[BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.]

Mr. George Bernard Shaw visited the British front at the invitation of Sir Douglas Haig. We publish below his article giving his impressions. The title is Mr. Shaw's, and like the article itself has been passed for publication by the military authorities, says *The Daily Chronicle*.

All gentlemen of the armchair will agree with me if I say that questions as to the origin and spiritual justification of the war are matters of opinion, to which no two men can be expected to give the same reply, and that questions of military technique are questions of ascertained fact to which there can be only one answer. But I shall say nothing of the sort, because, as an old politician and amateur of science, I know better. At the front, if you ask excessively complex, perplexing, and finally unanswerable questions as to the psychology and ethics of the war, from its far back germination to its still highly speculative upshot, you will find fifty men giving you the same answer, especially if they all read the same newspaper. But if you ask the technical experts a question on a point of simple fact concerning their weapons or any other part of their technical material, you get answers of startling discrepancy. When the answer to a question is a figure, one authority says 100 and another 20,000. Every playwright is familiar with this phenomenon. He has to consult experts on technical points when his play touches on technical matters (often military, and sometimes medical); and every expert gives him a different answer, and, when he pleads the previous answer, declares that the other expert is an ignoramus. Finally the playwright is driven to conclude that science is a matter of the taste and fancy of the scientist, whilst the conduct of a husband when he discovers his innocent wife concealed in the bedroom of another gentleman is as immutable as the orbits of the spheres are supposed to be—probably erroneously.

Therefore my remarks on the technique of the war are founded, not on the authority of the experts whom I consulted at the front, but on my own civilian observation and common sense, which must be taken for what they are worth.

MILITARY PARADOXES.

First, then, if the big guns had the precision to which they pretend, or even anything approaching it, the war would be over in two days. The armies could cut off each other's communications, and consequently each other's supplies of food, at a trifling cost. On the Somme front the Germans, having recently occupied the British positions, know as much about them as we do. Our aeroplanes have provided us with photographs of the German positions; and the stereoscopic projection and interpretation of these photographs have reached a pitch at which they are now practically completely intelligible. The British taxpayer reads of how the big guns can hit an invisible mark at the other side of a range of mountains, and of how the airman, with his wireless telegraph, can from his perch in the empyrean send to the gunner the correction for his gun and ensure the destruction of everything within the range of his bird's-eye vision. And the British taxpayer, knowing that shells cost anything up to £1,000 a-piece, and that even a small shell will dispose of 12 men and wreck a railway line, or dig up a roadway so as to make it impasssable for at least two hours, is led to calculate that five million shells would wipe out the entire German nation, and that 12 shells per day per road would cut off the food and ammunition of the enemy, and bring him to his knees in 48 hours. When nothing of the kind happens, and he is asked to find money enough to cover his most extravagant estimate of the cost of bringing the war to a sudden and decisive end ten times over every week, he is tempted to complain that something must be wrong; that the armies are not really trying; that the kings and the profiteerss are intriguing to make war perpetual; that the Generals are dug-outs who should be superseded; and that a more resolute prosecution of the war should be made apparent by the infliction of some new and extraordinary inconvenience on himself and his neighbours (especially his neighbours) and a sensational annihilation of the Hun.

BULLETS AND THEIR BILLETS.

Now I, as an amateur and a civilian, must not venture to say that the instruments of war are not instruments of precision; but I may and do say without risk of contradiction that the things which would happen if they were instruments of precision do not happen, in spite of the fact that the desire of the soldier that they should happen is beyond all question. If they did, I should not be alive to tell the tale. To work out on paper the correction for aiming a big gun takes a chartered accountant five minutes, and would take me half an hour. But when the correction is made and the gun fired, a dozen conditions of atmospheric pressure and refraction, and heaven knows what not evade all correction, and shake even the eternal principle that every bullet has its billet. You have to fire 5,000 shells on the off chance of one reaching the mark, and the consequence is that unless you are very flush of ammunition you do not fire at all. I stood with astonishment behind and before British batteries shelling the Germans with reckless prodigality. We were within easy range of the German guns; and I waited for the reply. There was no reply: Brer Boche evidently considered that a shell saved is a shell gained. As the besieged Roman destroyed the hope of the beleaguerer by throwing loaves to him, we parade our resources by showering shells on the Germans as if they were eggs at 16 a shilling. When I last met Richard Strauss we were standing in the courtyard of a London house, listening to a band of strange instruments from Barcelona which set our midriffs vibrating with their terrific fortissimo; and our cry was "Louder, louder." But the thundering batteries on the Somme were still better than the Barcelona orchestra; and I found myself wishing that Strauss were with me to enjoy it; for at the front you do not hate your enemy, though it may be your lot to fight him and kill him. Hating is one of the things you can do better at home—and you generally stay at home to do it.

Thus, you see, Brer Boche no longer fires at you merely because you fire at him: he fires when he wants to hit something; and my point is that in spite of all the devastation I described in my last article he does not hit it except once in a way, almost by chance. After all, it is the man with the bayonet who goes straight to his mark; and the artillery is most useful when it is clearing the barbed wire from his path; for the days of the cutting pliers are past; and he who sends his men over the top before the wire is brushed away by the guns is a dug-out who is likely to be permanently dug-in if he is rash enough to share the exploit he orders.

Hence you have the miracle of roads crowded with terrains of lorries and troops coming and going from the trenches, and of railway trains puffing away as openly as at Croydon, of batteries with their camouflage worn out and howitzers without any camouflage at all, naked to the heavens, all so well known to the enemy that if I were to give not only the names of the places, but their very latitude and longitude, I should make him no wiser than he already is, and yet I was safer there than in London after dark. I had to dress for the part of man-at-the front in khaki, lest the visibility of my ordinary clothes should devote me to certain death at the hands of the Hun. Well, I traversed the Somme front very agreeably in the company of General Giorgescu, whose brilliant Roumanian uniform would have tempted anyone with the true spirit of a marksman even in time of peace. When the general was remonstrated with for running this risk he laughed and pointed out that the snow had made khaki as visible as scarlet and gold. He was quite right: I might just as well have borrowed a herald's tabard from Sir Alfred Scott Gatty for battlefield wear as far as my visibility was concerned. On all hands I could see bodies of men moving about, showing up against the glittering virgin snow like the bull's eye on a target. Yet neither they nor I were a penny the worse.

A POOR OPINION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

I must add that I was left with so poor an opinion of high explosives that I believe we should go back to the black gunpowder of Waterloo if only it were possible to carry the great bulk of it that would be needed. I have already described how the houses of Ypres are still standing, though practically every hearth has had a high explosive shell detonated on it. They make prodigious holes in the ground, these shells; and they hurl the clods to the sky with volcanic energy; but the sky is just where they are not wanted. A less ardently aspiring, more terre à terre, expansive explosive would be much more useful. It would bring a house down by blowing its ankles from under it instead of first knocking its roof in and then very superfluously blowing it off again. Lateral, not vertical energy, is what, as it seems to the amateur, is needed. Inventors please note.

The combination of imprecision with the narrowest localisation of effect leads to an impunity under exposure which is incredible to the man at home. I saw a steel foundry, one of the largest in the country, with its furnaces visible at night for a dozen miles round, in full blast under the very noses of the German air service; yet none of the many bombs aimed at it have done any damage worth mentioning. Its risk from its own accidents is greater than from the engines of destruction brought against it by its powerful enemies. The British air squadron which entertained me for a night has discarded observers, photographic cameras, and bombs, and consists of pure duellists. Their machines carry one man only; and he, with one hand on his tiller and the other on his machine gun, throws himself on any German he can find in the air, and intimates, in effect, like the Shakespearean warrior, that "for one or both of us the hour has come." At that station the commanding officer, in pointing out to me an alarm horn which meant "Huns," accidentally touched the button and sounded it. Before he could explain that it was a false alarm a knight errant sprang into the air and spent the next hour searching for an imaginary foeman. For the credit of one of my own profession let me add that this commanding officer was a famous actor. That he handled a flying squadron without effort was easy for me to understand. To a man who has produced a modern comedy, a campaign is child's play.

I do not, of course, mean to imply that duelling in the air is superseding observation, photography, bombing, fire-direction, and the like. At another station I had seen the two-seater aeroplane with all its apparatus, including the sighting contrivances by which the dropping of a bomb can be aimed like a rifle on the Bisley ranges. But the duellists brought me back to the fact that the man is still the instrument of precision par excellence. You do not have to send a thousand airmen to do the work of one. You do have to send a thousand bombs to do the work of one. And, after all, they are much less likely to do it.

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

I insist on these points—always inviting you to bear in mind that I have no authority for them except my own conclusion from my own amateur observation—for two reasons. First, for the sake of those who, having husbands and sons and friends and brothers at the front, or being themselves in training for that fiery ordeal, are tormented by the idea that nothing can long escape these terrible engines of destruction which have eyes in the air, and whose trajectory can be determined so exactly by their elaborate sighting contrivances and carefully calculated corrections that they can slay a man infallibly 15 miles off. They can, O anxious ones; but somehow they don't. The Commander-in-Chief, with whom I spent a very pleasant afternoon, was good enough to take me to witness a series of experiments with certain terrifying methods of destruction which the hardiest hero might shrink from facing. Yet seasoned warriors who had tried and faced these things laughed, and made offers with respect to them which reminded me very strongly of the bets which my colleagues on the old St. Pancras Vestry used to make when we discovered a new method of detecting the germs of deadly disease in milk. They would, for a bet of half a crown, drink a quart of it; and they never paid the penalty which science declared inevitable. The danger of these infernal machines is real and appalling enough; but it cannot seek its foe as a man does. At Ypres, when the gas scattered one regiment, and its victims lined the road, coughing their lungs out in torment, another regiment, undaunted by the spectacle, went right through them up towards the gas and carried on. No doubt these miracles can be explained; but they certainly occur; and the moral is, do not be in a hurry to bid the devil good morning. Life is very uncertain at the front; but so is death. The inevitable does not always come off.

My second reason for insisting is the aforesaid British taxpayer. He must be taught that war is not precise and economical. It is almost inconceivably wasteful and extravagant. It burns the house to roast the pig, and even then seldom roasts him effectively. It is a gamble in which the German citizen and the British citizen must play the impossible martingale of double or quits. The German is economising his ammunition only that he may waste it madly when the battle is joined again. We are damning the expense and hammering away because it is a poor heart that never rejoices; also no doubt because we have calculated that extravagance. But calculation or no calculation, waste is the law of modern war; and nothing is cheap on the battlefield except the lives of men. Give your soldiers trench mortars enough; and no enemy can live in his trench or escape being buried alive in his dug-out. But the Kaiser can say as much with truth. Therefore, my taxpayer, resign yourself to this: that we may fight bravely, fight hard, fight long, fight cunningly, fight recklessly, fight in a hundred and fifty ways, but we cannot fight cheaply. That means that we must organise to increase our production. Mere savings wins no battles. If we are to destroy with one hand we must create with the other.

One more moral. All the gases and poisons and flame projectors that our enemies can invent and we copy are negligible as factors in victory compared to an increase in the number and precision of the weapons which kill wholesale. And you can increase precision not only by improving the weapon, but by keeping your head better when using it. That is the mischief of hatred: it is bad for the head. The man who says, "I will turn the handle of the machine-gun; but I will not hate my enemy" is really more likely to hit him. He who buries the hatchet is more likely to bury it in the skull of his respected foe than to chop his own shins with it.

But I must reserve my moralising for my next and last article.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"VICTORY WITHIN OUR GRIP."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, speaking at Norwich last month, said matters were reaching a climax, and we had reason to know that ultimate victory was in our grasp. We saw the enemy beaten; we saw him altering his tactics; we saw him yielding ground. We could gather something of what the war had meant to Germany, and what the Prussian lust of power and the desire to dominate had cost the German people. We saw victory within our grip, but if we saw only that we saw but half the picture. We must not slacken our efforts if we were to achieve the victory we wanted; on the contrary, we must increase our exertions. The Government appealed to the people to do more and more only because the knowledge of what was necessary reached them first. The people would do it of their own accord if to each one of them could be brought home the knowledge which rested with the Government, and which could not be spread broadcast through the country.

The right hon. gentleman spoke highly of what India had done, and mentioned that seven times in the first eighteen months of the war there were warlike eruptions on the frontier. The Germans attempted to stir up a revolution in the Punjab. There was no better testimony to the British rule in India than the fact that the peasantry and villagers of the Punjab give their assistance to hunt down those men who tried to stir up trouble. (Cheers.) When the story of the activity of the Germans in India, Afghanistan, and Arabia came to be written it would be a most interesting one, but he could only say that the revelation of the activities of Germany in America, with whom Germany was friends, might give some idea of her activities when friendship was not in question. He resented, not for himself, but for the Government and the people of India, the aspersions which some critics were inclined to cast upon the action of India. No call had been made upon her that had not been honourably and willingly responded to.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE NATION IN THE STERN SCHOOL OF WAR.

MOBILISING RESOURCES TO MEET THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 26th.

The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on Friday last (Feb. 23rd) will doubtless be noted by the future historian as one of the most momentous pronouncements in the whole course of the war. It has put before the country the grim realities of the time. There is only one thing to be regretted—namely, that some such statement was not made by the Head of the Government a year ago. We now know with unmistakable clearness that before victory can be achieved many sacrifices hitherto unthought-of will be demanded of the nation. Every man and woman in these islands is summoned to assist in overcoming the submarine campaign; and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the appeal will be made in vain.

FACTS OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement was to the effect that drastic measures must be adopted at once in order to grapple successfully with the submarine menace. Our commitments in the war both for our own military forces on the Continent, in South-East Europe, Egypt and Mesopotamia, and also on behalf of France, Russia and Italy make tremendous demands upon our mercantile marine. Upwards of 50 per cent. of British tonnage is being used exclusively for war purposes, and therefore only 50 per cent. is available for keeping up our supplies of foodstuffs and other imports, and for the maintenance of our export trade, which is necessary to preserve our national credit abroad. The avowed object of the German is to isolate Great Britain so as to prevent ships of any nationality entering or leaving British ports, and thereby force us into surrender.

All the world knows that three-fourths of the food required by the population of the country comes from overseas, and it is also well-known that that there is never more than about five weeks' supply of wheat in England. The Germans cherish the hope that they can make their submarine "blockade" so effective that our food supplies will be cut off entirely, and that we shall be automatically forced to conclude peace on terms dictated by them. To this end they have concentrated their efforts on the building of powerful submarines during the last couple of years, and at the present moment this devilish craft swarm in the waters round Great Britain. That our chief enemy believes he can gain his end is proved by his policy of sinking at sight everything that floats—the ships of neutrals as well as those of the belligerents—being absolutely indifferent to the laws of God and man, or the opinion of the civilised world.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

Such is the position as it exists to-day. The issue immediately confronting us is whether the Germans can succeed in their so-called blockade, or whether we can master them. On this point the Prime Minister's exact words should be quoted. He said:—

"If we take it (the submarine menace) in hand at once and take very drastic measures we can cope with that peril; but if we do not I am not going to withhold from the House the fact that if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the submarine peril there is disaster in front of us, and I am here with all responsibility of a Minister of the Crown to tell the House and the nation that."

As regards this statement one or two points may be noted. The House of Commons cheered it by way of showing that they were ready for any call the Government might see fit to make upon them. The public are no less ready, willing and determined. At the same time it comes as something of a shock to people at home and abroad that the danger is so imminent and so formidable. But it is well that the facts, being what they are, should be stated boldly in order that they may be faced resolutely. Leading French papers commend the Prime Minister for his courage in speaking as he did regardless of the effect his speech might have on neutral opinion; and the same view is taken by the Press here. It is, however, a pity that the truth of the situation was not disclosed long ago instead of blindly adhering to the policy of "Wait and See."

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

The British Navy may be trusted to deal with the Submarine campaign as it dealt with a similar menace after the war started. Meanwhile other steps are being taken. "The ultimate success of the Allied cause," Mr. Lloyd George said, "depends, in my judgment, on our solving the tonnage difficulties with which we are confronted." Accordingly, the importation of everything which is not deemed essential has been prohibited by a Royal Proclamation. The intention is to reserve every ton of shipping space for essential commodities. The necessaries of life are to be the first consideration. Concurrently with this, every possible effort is to be made to increase the home production of food. A new land programme has been formulated which will give the farmer security against financial loss if he breaks up grass land in order to sow corn.

The proposals include a minimum price for wheat and oats on a sliding scale for the next six years, a minimum price for potatoes for this season's crop, reasonable protection against rack-renting landlords, and a minimum wage of 21 5s., per week for agricultural labourers. Where a land-owner has broad acres which ought to be under the plough

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

BULGARIA'S LUST FOR CONQUEST.

SERBIAN OFFERS OF TERRITORY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Serbian Press Bureau has issued the following statement:—

M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently gave the following interview to M. Robert Voche, the correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*:—

Following the example of Germany and Austra-Hungary, Bulgaria has despatched to the neutrals her reply to the *Entente's* Note. According to information received by us, this reply does not greatly differ from those given by the Central Empires. This fact demonstrates once again the complete submission of Bulgaria to the domination of Germany. Only one point is new and interesting; Bulgaria declares that she entered the war because her neighbours threatened her existence and planned to divide her territory. I am amazed at the distortion of facts contained in this statement. The neighbours of Bulgaria, Serbia in the first place (which is chiefly aimed at in this statement) never had the intention to destroy the existence of Bulgaria or to proceed about the division of her territory. On the contrary, during the period from the commencement of the present war till the treacherous attack of Bulgaria, Serbia had repeatedly suggested proposals and even made official *démarches*, all of which had for their object the maintenance of Bulgaria and even her territorial aggrandisement.

Thus, at the very beginning of the war Serbia proposed to Roumania and Greece that they should make a joint declaration to Bulgaria informing her that they were ready to proceed with a revision of the Treaty of Bucharest in her favour. Serbia declared in her own name to Russia that without waiting for the reply of the other Powers signatory to the Treaty of Bucharest, she was ready to grant territorial concessions to Bulgaria east of the Vardar. On the entry of Turkey into the war Serbia urged Bulgaria to discharge her debt to Russia, her liberator, and promised her in exchange territorial concessions. Bulgaria, however, refused to enter into negotiations on the ground that her neutrality would be violated if she placed herself on the side of Russia.

Finally, some time before mobilisation of Bulgaria, after the *Entente* had made *démarches* to the Serbian Government with a view to obtaining territorial concessions in favour of Bulgaria, Serbia declared that she was willing, in order to bring a speedy end to the war and to effect concord in the Balkans, to make those territorial concessions. The sacrifices which she promised were enormous. She agreed to cede territory west of the Vardar, almost all the famous line mentioned in the Treaty of 1912, including Monastir, with the exception only of Prilep, with the reservation that she should have a common frontier with Greece. Bulgaria replied in the way that everyone knows. She treacherously attacked Serbia and entered into war against the *Entente*.

Only after her entrance into the war did Bulgaria furnish explanations of her continual refusals. The Bulgarian Government disclosed its hand in an article published in the official newspaper, *Narodni Prava*. In this article it clearly made known that its excuses were untrue and that Bulgaria, if she had wished, might have accepted the Serbian concessions as giving complete satisfaction to all her aspirations in Macedonia. If, in spite of all that, she entered into war against the *Entente* it was because she could not tolerate the presence of Russia at Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia. All this is easily intelligible, because the presence of Russia in Constantinople and the aggrandisement of Serbia would mean for her the end of her hegemony in the Balkans and would form a powerful barrier to her lust of conquest. These are the true reasons for her intervention in the war. These historical facts demonstrate that the pretended excuse of Bulgaria was founded on a falsehood, and that it is rather to Bulgaria and not to her neighbours that desires of conquest and partition must be attributed.—*Morning Post.*

he will not be permitted to hold them against the public interests; he must cultivate them or the State will step in. All this is to the good.

OTHER NEW DEPARTURES.

There are quite a number of proposals which will affect the lives and habits of the nation in a greater or lesser degree. The liquor trade is heavily hit on the commercial side. The output of beer is to be restricted to ten million barrels per annum, and by this means it is expected that at least 600,000 tons of shipping tonnage will be released for food-stuffs. There is talk of beer going up in price to a shilling a pint; and, of course, spirits will also be cut down in quantity and become dearer in consequence. Imports of paper material are to be reduced to 640,000 tons, to be evenly distributed between the printing and packing trades. Newspapers will, therefore, be much smaller, and will also be dearer. Some have already gone up, as for instance, the picture papers like the *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily Sketch*, which are advanced from a halfpenny to a penny; while the *Times* is now twopence, and warns its reader that, if necessary, it will keep adding to the price till it reverts to the sevenpence per copy of three generations ago.

Thus history is being made with lightning rapidity. The whole structure of commercial and social life is being remodelled from day to day, almost, just as if a magician waved his wand. Age-long customs and traditions are blotted out by a stroke of the pen; proposals which are revolutionary in their scope and character are adopted by Parliament without question, and frequently with applause, while they are accepted by the country without a murmur—and all because the British people are determined to fight this war to the bitter end, and finish with the Germans for good and all.

A BITTER STRUGGLE.

LORD DERBY'S MOTTO.

"STICK IT OUT."

The Earl of Derby, War Minister, in opening a Young Men's Christian Association hut and rest room for wounded soldiers at Townley's Military Hospital, near Bolton, said: In the early days of the war when I came amongst you I always told you there were three things that were wanted. Those three things are wanted to-day, and I put them in the order in which I think they are wanted—money, men, munitions. Money we hope we saw yesterday given to the country in abundance, to judge by the newspapers, and that is the only method I have of judging at present. There was a response from this country that will do more than anything else to show to our enemies our resolution to continue the war to the bitter end, however far off that end may be. (Cheers.) Munitions are being supplied in large quantities. Men we want and men we must have. Without men we cannot win the war, and the country will have to see greater sacrifices in the way of giving its manhood to fight its battles than it even has seen in the past. The war is not over. You won't win the war by saying you have won it. You have got to win it. Be as confident as you like—and I am as confident as anybody as to the eventual result of the war—but don't be led away, don't be too optimistic in thinking that that end is near, or that that end is to be easily gained. There is nothing pleases some more than to hear that the German nation is at its last gasp. It naturally pleases us, but, believe me, I do not think it is true. I believe the German nation, suffering though it is—suffering in a way which we hardly realise—has still got an enormous reserve of power, and that it will make one gigantic effort to place itself in a position of mastery. This country has suffered much in many ways. But we do not know, and, please God, we shall not know, war in the way that the nations on the Continent of Europe know it, whether it be our Allies, or whether it be our enemies.

COURAGE AND DETERMINATION.

We do not see our old men shot in the streets, we do not see our towns razed to the ground, we do not see our women and girls taken into slavery. That is reserved for our Allies. But, please God, we shall never see it in this country, and I am not sure that in consequence of that fact this country yet realises the real horrors of war. We shall not have to undergo those horrors, but, believe me, before the end comes there will be many more restrictions of the liberty of the subject, and there will be many more privations to be borne. I believe that we are going to see the critical time of the war in the next few months, and we must face it with courage. I believe and trust, and I confidently predict, that it will be a successful six months for us, but at the same time don't think it is a walk-over. It is nothing of the kind and you must receive bad news equally with good news, with the same courage, and with the same calmness, and with the same determination. There is one motto that every man and every woman in this country has got to put in front of himself and herself, if we are going to win this war. That motto is, "Stick it out." That is what you have got to do if you are going to win. "Stick it out," whatever the cost, whatever the privation. "Stick it out" to the bitter end. That bitter end will perhaps mean for you privations, but for those who come after you it will mean freedom from the horrors that have been experienced in the last two years and a half. (Cheers.)

The success for us of this war does not depend only on the fighting man in France; it depends as much on the working man at home, on the men who turn out all those implements of war, not only shells, but thousands of other things, that are required to give victory to our arms. It is on their work, on their conscientious work, that the country must depend as much as it depends on the courage and the skill of our generals and the troops they command. There are thousands upon thousands of men and women in this country who are working long hours and giving all the strength they possess to their country, but you know as well as I do that there is and always will be a remnant which is not so conscientious. I venture to say that it is up to their fellow-workers to shame those who do not do their best just as the men at the front are doing their best. We have, as I say, got a hard time in front of us. I am not the least pessimistic. I am quite confident of the result, but I should indeed be a false friend to you, who have been such good friends to me, if I did not warn you that the struggle is going to be long, that the struggle is going to be even more bitter in the future than it has been in the past, and that the struggle can only be won when all realise that they have not only got to do their "bit," but that they have got to do their best. (Cheers.)

BAD OUTLOOK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund on February 24th, Lord Burnham, the chief proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, said that the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons on the previous day was certainly the gravest speech he had ever made. As for our own profession, continued Lord Burnham, we have before us the most serious prospects for the coming year. We cannot help having some misgivings, and I fear it will be a hard job for some newspapers to keep going during the time of stress that is before us. We have suffered from the Government's regulations more than any other trade in the country. That sounds a surprising statement, but I believe it to be literally true. It has been recognised that newspapers are as much part and parcel of the Imperial machine for running the war as any department of State, new or old, no matter how high-sounding its duties may be. However, we are not going to make ourselves ridiculous by complaining in the street. We must take things as we find them.

RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

APPEAL OF THE PROVISIONAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Poles! The former Russian *régime*, cause of our common servitude and of our discord, has been overthrown for ever. Through her provisional Government, invested with the fulness of power, liberated Russia hastens to address to you her fraternal greetings and calls you to a new and free existence.

The former *régime* gave you hypocritical promises which it could, but never would, fulfil. The Central Powers took advantage of the mistakes of the old *régime* in order to occupy and devastate your country. Solely with the aim to make you fight against Russia and her Allies did they concede to you illusive political rights—rights which they did not extend to the whole of the Polish people, but only to that part of Poland which is temporarily occupied by the enemy. At this price they wanted to buy the blood of a people who has never fought for the maintenance of despotism. Neither will the Polish people go and fight now under the leadership of their secular enemy against the cause of freedom and for the dismemberment of their Mother-country.

Brother Poles! For you the hour of great decisions, too, has struck. Liberated Russia calls upon you to join the ranks of the fighters for the liberty of peoples. The Russian people, who have shaken off the yoke of despotism, recognise in all its fulness the right of the Polish brother-people to regulate their destiny according to their own will. The provisional Government, true to its compacts with our Allies, true also to the common principles of their struggle against militant Germanism, believes that the creation of an independent Polish State—comprising all the regions inhabited in the major part by a Polish population—would present in the future a sure safeguard for a solid peace in renovated Europe. Attached to Russia by a free military union, the Polish State will represent a mighty rampart against the aggressive currents of the Central Powers threatening the Slav nations.

The liberated and united Polish people will themselves determine their political *régime*, by expressing their will through the organ of the Constituent Assembly, which will be convoked in the Polish capital on the basis of universal suffrage. Russia trusts that the peoples united to Poland by centuries of common life will at the same time obtain a solid guarantee for their civic and national existence.

It will be incumbent on the Russian Constituent Assembly definitely to consolidate the new fraternal union and to give their consent to the modifications of the territory of the Russian State which will be unavoidable for the formation of a free Poland, built out of its, at present, disunited parts.

Accept, therefore, Brother Poles, the fraternal hand which free Russia extends to you. True guardians of the great traditions of the past, rise to greet the new dawn of your history, the hour of the resurrection of Poland. May the union of our sentiments and of our hearts precede the future alliance of our States, may the old appeal of the messengers of your liberation resound with a new and irresistible force.

Forward into the fight, side by side, hand in hand, for our common liberty!

Signed by all the Members of the Provisional Russian Government.

NEUTRAL SHIPS.

TO CALL AT ALLIED PORTS OR RISK SEIZURE.

The German declaration of a danger zone has rendered it necessary for the British Government to adopt further measures in order to maintain the efficiency of those previously taken to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving enemy countries. An Order in Council published in the *London Gazette*, therefore, directs that the following procedure shall be observed:—

A vessel on her way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for examination.

Any vessel carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods, provided that, in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for the examination of her cargo, no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced in respect only of the carriage of goods of enemy origin or destination, and no such presumption as is laid down in Article 1 shall arise.

Goods found on examination to be of enemy origin or enemy destination shall be liable to condemnation.

Explaining the Order to the Associated Press correspondent, Lord Robert Cecil, the Blockade Minister, said: "If vessels fail voluntarily to enter a British port for examination they cannot complain if their conduct exposes them to suspicion and constitutes a *prima facie* case that they are engaged in enemy trade. The new proclamation will not, I believe, make any practical difference in the present system, which will proceed in exactly the same way as hitherto, except that certain ships will be examined at Halifax (Nova Scotia), instead of Kirkwall."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Beraeger, Madame (2)	Saigon
Bourne, *Shinyo Maru*	Shanghai
Chongkwan, Chop Kong Ta Loy Chab	Seremban
Dailey, Lt. Geo., U.S. Army	Manila
Hayichan	Chinkiang
Hokian uk	Cebu
Jones, Laughlin Steel Co. ...	Pontisnak
Kimhoa	Saigon
Kwongkee, Shangwan Bukai	Singapore
Linsing ee	Shanghai
Neelmeyer, Holland Club ...	Macao
Pehtong	Saigon
Shing Hing Hong	Saigon
Stewart, Kentford Hotel, Kowloon	Singapore
Tole	Bangkok

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Kwangkwongyan Wilton St	Shanghai
Hoongon, Steamship Co. ...	Moji
Yun Chong	Amoy
Beeguar chan	Amoy
Kelly, Hongkong Hotel ...	Shanghai
Koeybo	Kobe
Japanese Cruiser *Hirado* ...	Kure
Chingchonglee, c/o Takchongyuen	Shanghai
Chilppe Cruiseur Russie *Orel*	Schlippovo
Grimshaw, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Kakuji Watanabe, care of Japanese Consul	Shimonoseki
Kisun Company	Hankow
Eugen Boissevain, *Empress Asia*, etc.	New York
Churke, Yoksing, Queen's Rd.	Kobe

HOW MANY?

How many bilious attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful! If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is apparent then, that to be free from Biliousness or Bilious Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthily active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, in no one thing has it been more successful than in conquering or preventing biliousness. Proof of this we have from the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

Here is a case which will endorse what we have said. The statement not only shows what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for this lady when she was prone to Biliousness, but also records the beneficial effect it had on her digestive organs.

Mrs. Edith Bourne, London Road, Blackwater, near Camberley, Hants, said:—"I am by profession a certified midwife, and wish to add my testimony to the excellent result which followed my taking your remedy. On and off, I suppose I have taken your Mother Seigel's Syrup for nigh on twenty years. I first took it for the relief of the pains I always had after eating. With knowledge of what it did for me in that respect, I have since made it my household remedy.

"I also recommend it for biliousness, as that trouble has also had me in its toils. I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now, having put myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Flemington, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint.

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand in time led to my liver getting out of order; I had pain and distress right through from chest to back, between the shoulder blades. Added to this, I had a fulness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles only, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right to-day. When I tell you that I suffered for 12 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"I have given it to both my son and daughter with the very best results. I was told they had chronic, and perhaps hereditary, indigestion, but they never suffer now."

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,100, Collom, 20th April—Shanghai 14th April, General.—Order.

SZECHUEN, British str., 1,143, F. M. Dillon, 20th April—Hankow 13th April, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 20th April—Manila 17th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 2nd Sunday after Easter, 22nd April, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Dyce; Psalms, Crotch; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymn, 197 and 131. God Save the King. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalm, Russell; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Anthem, "O how amiable," Barnby; Hymns, 499 and 376. *N.B.*—Psalm 103, verses 5, 6, 12 and 13 in unison; Psalm 109, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19, 25 and 26 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 22nd April, 1917. 2nd Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at the evening Service. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Dyce in F; Psalms, 17, verses 1, 30, Crotch, Chant No. 229; verses 31 to end, Rimbault, Chant No. 232; Te Deum, Elliset; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 215, tune 15 (second), 47, 217 and 203. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 103, Russell, 109, verses 1, 19, Smart, verses 20 to end, Goodenough in F; Magnificat, Barnby in F, Chant No. 304; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 22, 365, 558 and 440; Vespar Hymn. God Save the King.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 22nd April. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 5, 554, 237 and 249. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 386, 95, 24 and 365. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macenachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 22nd April:—Holy Communion 8 a.m. Sunday School 10.20 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

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Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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MANILA	TAISANG	Saturday, 28th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 1st May. D'light

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at Noon.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, and, with few exception, has decreased slightly elsewhere. A moderate anti-cyclone is situated to the north-west of Shantung and a depression to the north-west of Tourane.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since 1st January, 7.37 inches, against an average of 9.30 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	NE. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	29.82	73				0 or
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishijima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
Chefoo	6 a.						
Weihaiwei	"	30.08	46	62	N	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.95	55	80	NE	4	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.90	54	84	NE	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.83	63	93	—	0	rf
Amoy	9 a.	29.8.	65	81	W	1	o
Swatow	6 a.	29.79	66	100	N	1	o
Taihoku	5 a.	29.87	68	8	S	2	o
Taichu	"	29.80	70	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.78	72	—	—	0	o
Koshun	"	29.76	72	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	"	29.78	72	—	N	2	o
Canton	6 a.	29.79	68	100	SSE	2	o
Hongkong	"	29.77	70	90	S	2	o
Gap Rock	"	29.8	—	—	NE	1	of
Macao	"	29.74	70	100	NNW	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	29.5	88	90			
Hoihow	"						
Pakhoi	"						
Phulien	7 a.	29.71	73	100	ESE	4	rf
Tourane	"	29.68	77	—	SW	2	o
CapeSt.James	"	29.70	76	—	SE	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.78	73	91	SSW	2	b
Dagupan	"	29.74	75	91	SE	2	o
Manila	"	29.75	76	94	NE	1	o
Lega	"	29.79	75	94	—	0	b
Tacloban	"	29.79	77	96	WSW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.76	79	83	N	2	b
Surigao	"	29.78	75	94	—	0	o
Labuan	"	29.73	80	95	N	4	rf

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.79	29.77	29.77
Temperature ...	71	70	72
Humidity ...	93	97	93
Wind Direction ...	SE	East	East
" Force ...	4	2	3
Weather	cd	c	c
Rain	0.11	—	0.20

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th 73
Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th 70

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Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Muncden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow	Huzehua.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kosiung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk.

COREA.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, Macao.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar

East Coast of Sumatra.

OUTPORTS OR COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, aching, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and relentless. Bottles Price $2.50.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever met with; removing and in whatsoever form all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c., improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price $2.50.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Venders may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CHEMISTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Apr., D'light.
MANILA CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 24th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th Apr., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and TEAN. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 24th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe, for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA....
§ AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, 12,500, TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.
§ YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, 13,500, WED'DAY, 9th May, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tauda, 10,000, SATURDAY, 21st Apr.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE: RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, 8,000, THURSDAY, 3rd May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, 13,500, FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
§ KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, 21,000, MONDAY, 30th Apr., at 11 A.M.
KAMO MARU, Capt. Inadza, 16,000, SATURDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
R. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONES Nos. 292 and 293.

5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 30th April, Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,0 0 — 15 knots	MON., 11th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 ($122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

8

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" FRIDAY, 27th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU" FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" SUNDAY, 22nd Apr., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 29th Apr., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. NOS. 744 and 745.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a perfect supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For Further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

19

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London to day to the effect that the Mail dispatched from Hongkong to London (via Siberia) on the 16th January, 1917, is missing.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow —	1.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aunau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Sautin, Stanley — —		
Canton Samshui and Wuchow — ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao — ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ... — — — —	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei — — — —	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun — — — — —	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao — — — — ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton — — — — —	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung — — — ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki — — — — —	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon — — — — —	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk — — — — —	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong — — — — —	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. at 5 o'clock on the previous evening. Registration closes

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

by having your ELECTRIC FANS in order as soon as you want them. They require overhauling every year, and now is the time to get this done.



We will

Clean and Oil DESK FANS

for $1.30 each

„ „ CEILING FANS

for $3.25 each.

Blades and Guards of Desk Fans polished and Relacquered for $1.00 to $1.25 each, extra.

Ceiling, Bracket and Desk Fans, all types and sizes in stock.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG 27

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.

3 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 23rd April:—
St. George's Day.
Morning, Sale of Badges.
Afternoon, Fête and Café at Volunteer Headquarters.
Fast Sailing Model Yacht Raffle.
8.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, 24th April:—
4.40 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room.

Wednesday, 25th April:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
5 p.m.—Matinee Performance of "Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.

Thursday, 26th April:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.45 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Friday, 27th April:—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 28th April:—
8.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at the Theatre Royal, in aid of War Charities.

Thursday, 3rd May:—
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK,

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*

Far superior to ordinary guides.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON	"A brilliant book."—*The Times.* "Particularly good."—*Academy*
AND ENVIRONS.	By E. C. Cook and E. T. Cook, M.A. Enlarged Edition 5s; 24 Maps and Plans 60 Illustrations,
NORTH WALES.	60 Illustrations, 10 Maps 5s.
DEVON AND CORNWALL	80 Illustrations. 12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS 1s. each.

Ia, THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD a Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LLANGOLLEN: DARLINGTON & Co.,
LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

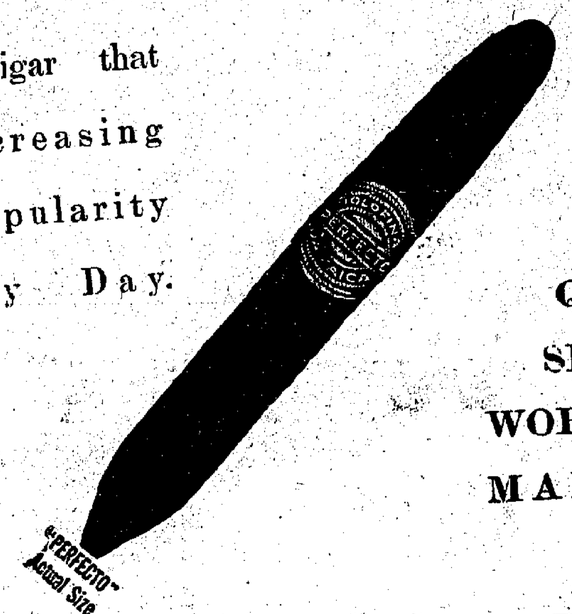
	April 20th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4½
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/4⅜
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	223½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	224
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	55⅝
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	103
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	113
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	104⅝
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	117⅝
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	3
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	22⅛
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	61½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	8.35 B.
GOLD LEAF, 100 Baht, per Sael	$48.20
BAR SILVER, per oz. ...	37 1/16d

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong...20 cents pieces...	$0.03 Premium
Hongkong...10 „ ...	0.10 „
Canton.....20 „ ...	$6.00 discount.
Canton.....10 „ ...	$6.70 „

Golofina

The Cigar that Is Increasing In Popularity Every Day.



QUALITY SIZE AND WORKMAN SHIP MAKE THEM SELL.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20TH APRIL, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid-up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125,	$710, buyers		£4 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.—				
Cantons	$50	$375		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	$50	$330, buy.		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	Tls. 150		27½% for 1915
Unions	$100	$915, buy.		$60 for 1914
Yangtszes	$60	$217		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$80, sellers		$5 int. a/c 1916/17 $1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sales		3/- int. for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$41½		10/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$124, sales		$2.10 for year ending 30·4·16
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$34		
REFINERIES.—	$100	{$112½, buy. $113½, sel.	$114, buyers	$12 for 1916
China Sugars	P30	$32, buyers		Ps. 5 for 1916
Malabon Sugars				$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—	$50	$52, ex. & s.		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Kowloon Wharf Co	$50	$123, sales		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30·4·16
H. and W. Dock Co.				
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls.90½, buy.		
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—	$100	$100		$7 for 1916
Central Estates	$50	$102		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Hotels	$100	$97½, buy.		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	$10	$6½		50 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$75, buyers		$5.25 for 1916
West Points				
OILS.—	G10	T. 17½, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31·10·15
Langkats	£1	107/-, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Shells	£1	28/-		9% for 1915/16
Ural Caspian				
MINING.—	£1	36/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30·6·16
Kailans	£1	$2½, buyers		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	27/6, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
Tronoh				
COTTON MILLS.—	Tls. 50	T. 150, s.& b.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31·10·16
Ewo	Tls.10	T. 14½, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30·11·16
Kung Yik	Tls. 50	T. 120, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30·6·16
Shanghai	Tls. 5	Tls. 5, buy.		Nil for 1915
Yangtszepoo				
MISCELLANEOUS.—	$12	$8		72 cents for 1915
China Borneos	$5	$4½, buyers		None since 1906
China Lights	$10	$8		70 cents for 1916
China Providents	$6	$23½, buyers		$3 for year ending 31·7·16
Dairy Farms		{$8.10, buy. $8.15, sales	$8.15, buy.	80 cents for 1916
Green Island Cement	$7½	$50½, buy.		$2.25 for year ending 29·2·16
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$25		$11 for 1916
Hongkong Ices	$25	$28½		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$10		None for year ending 31·5·16
Hongkong Steels		$7.30, sellers		Int. 7% account 1916
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$9.80		7% for year ending 31·5·16
Peak Trams Old	$10	$1		25 cents for year ending 31·5·16
Do. New	$1	$3.40, buy.		$1.25 for 1916
Steam Laundries	$5	$16		70 cents for 1915
Union Waterboats	$10	$6½		None since 1914
Watson & Co.	$10	$6.40, buyers		
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7			

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.40	65 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.75	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.55	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.35	42½ p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$8.15	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.65	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah...	$2	Dec.	$4.50	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.00	23 p. c	20 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London			3/1		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

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24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

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C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA.
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON, KUSIYANG, PEKING, Kuaihua Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200 000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 15,000,000
Reserve Funds	„ 5,080,009

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG; LONDON; SINGAPORE SOERABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australi America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	...£1,500,000
Subscribed „	... 1,125,000
Paid-up „	... 562,500
Reserve Fund „	... 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [30

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